The New-York Times.

VOL. IX.—NO. 2793. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

NEWS FROM CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Excitement Relative to Walker's New Expedition.

American Claims Against Peru Unsettled.

The United States Mail steamship *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall on the 25th August, arrived at this port yesterday. Her California advices, which are to the 11th ult., have been anticipated by the Overland Mail.

The news from Central America is unimportant. Great excitement prevailed in Nicaragua in regard to Gen. WALKER's anticipated invasion.

In New-Granada the Revolutionary Party have had some successes.

From South America, the intelligence is a fortnight later. The American claims against Peru have not yet been settled.

Gen. FLORES has triumphed in Ecuador.

NEW GRANADA.

Success of the Revolutionists—Letter from Gen. Mosquera—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday Aug. 25, 1860.

By the arrival at Panama of a small coasting-schooner from Buenaventura, which port she left on the 12th inst., six days' later news has been received from Cauca.

Gen. OBANDO, second in command to MOSQUERA, is reported to have taken the town of Pasto, the stronghold of the Government in the State of Cauca, and the only place in fact in that State which has refused to join the Revolutionists. The Mayor of the place and his retinue retired, it is said, towards the Ecuadorian frontier, leaving, in their precipitate flight, $12,000 in the General Treasury, and 300 infantry suits of clothes, which fell into the hands of OBANDO.

There is no further news from Bogota or Carthagena. The federal authorities of Panama were actively engaged in recruiting men for the Government, which was being done with the full consent of the Governor of the State. A force of 600 is to be raised. The war schooner recently purchased and fitted out by the Intendente-General of the State had not yet sailed from Panama, but was expected to leave soon for the coast of Cauca. Her departure may be delayed, on account of the reported purchase by MOSQUERA of a vessel of war lately at Guayaquil.

The United States steam-frigate *Lancaster*, flag-ship of the Pacific Squadron, sailed from Panama for Callao on the 24th of August, leaving in port the United States sloop *St. Marys* and the British frigate *Clio*. The *Narragansett*, which was 80 days out from Rio, had not arrived at Panama on the 25th ult. It is believed that some accident has befallen her.

HENRY V. TOTTEN, eldest son of Col. G. M. TOTTEN, died at Aspinwall on the 20th ult. He was in his 23d year, and was considered a young man of much promise.

The following letter, addressed by Gen. MOSQUERA to Señor NIETO, Governor of the State of Bolivar, is not without interest, as it gives an insight into the intentions of the Revolutionary Party of New-Granada:

LETTER FROM GEN. MOSQUERA.

To His Excellency the President of the Sovereign State of Bolivar, (Sr. Nieto:)

In answer to your question with regard to the position which the Executive of Cauca means to take, I would say: that it has not accepted the reformed electoral law, and to that effect I have published the manifest of 22d of June, which I forwarded to you at the time.

We have already sent to you, as our confidential agent, Mr. MANUEL MARIA ALAIX, that he may instruct you with respect to the intentions of this State, and propose to you the measures which we must adopt; and with the knowledge of these facts, I suppose you have already proceeded to declare your corresponding and separation.

As for myself, I accept the meeting of a Convention of Plenipotentiaries in the town of Ocana, considering the State of Santander agrees to it, in virtue of its law of 3d of June, which I suppose has been forwarded you.

As I have already told you confidentially, as also the chief superior of Magdalena and the President of Santander, it will be impossible for the Plenipotentiaries to meet in Panama, as it would have been desired, on account of the Governor of that State having declared himself hostile towards the defensors of the Constitution. And on that account it will be even difficult for me to send the Plenipotentiary of this State. If Mr. M. M. ALAIX has already arrived at Cartagena, I authorize him, in the inclosed communication, to proceed as a representative of the State of Cauca to make with the Plenipotentiaries of Bolivar and Magdalena a provisional treaty of alliance; and that said Plenipotentiaries indicate a "Supreme Director," *pro tem.* for the new confederation—or to fulfill themselves that office.

I am about to complete the organization of the army of Cauca, and in a few days I shall have attacked the Government joint forces of Bogota and Antioca, &c., &c., &c. P. C. DE MOSQUERA.

CALI, July 11, 1860.

THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

Chilian Finances—American Claims against Peru—Triumph of Flores in Ecuador.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, Aug. 25, 1860.

The English steamer *Valparaiso*, from Valparaiso and intermediate ports, arrived here on the 21st inst., bringing the mail and $432,592 in specie for England, and also the following cargo: 5 seroons of hats, 32 packages of sugar, 4 seroons of bark, 92 bales of sundries, 339 bags of cocoa, 23 packages of bark, 11 do. of sundries, 6,300 ingots of copper, &c., mostly for Europe.

CHILI.

This Republic remains tranquil and prosperous. Congress continues in session. The Report of the Minister of Finance has just been published, and gives a very gratifying account of the financial condition of the Republic. The report states that the national income for the year 1859 amounted to $6,264,165—an increase over the previous year of $302,390—$3,590,562 of which was derived from the customs. The amount of imports during the same period was $24,761,666, and of exports $19,559,254. The foreign debt, calculating all redemptions at par, will be extinguished, the 6 per cent. in 1869, and the 3 per cent. in 1877. The Minister in his report also states that the 259 public storehouses in Valparaiso are insufficient to accommodate the foreign merchandise imported into that place, the Government having been compelled the past year to rent 100 private storehouses, at a yearly cost of $31,390; and he consequently recommends the building by Government of another block of public storehouses. The receipts from customs for the first five months of 1860 give an increase of $956,734 over the same period of last year.

A report has been submitted to the Government showing that in all the institutions of learning in the Republic, including the conventual school in Santiago, there are 3,978 pupils, receiving preparatory instruction, and 336 students in professional and scientific branches; and that in 46 private schools throughout the Republic, 2,256 are being educated. During 1859 26 primary schools were endowed, 10 for boys and 16 for girls. There are at present 16,501 children of both sexes more than there were in the year 1852 receiving instruction in the public schools; and the total number of children at present receiving instruction is as follows: In Government schools, 23,882; in municipal schools, 4,246; in private schools, 10,131, and in conventual schools, 1,398—in all, 39,659.

Señor Don SALVADOR SANFUENTIS, Minister of the Supreme Court of Justice of Chili, died at Santiago on the 17th ult., in the 43d year of his age. He has twice held a seat in the Cabinet, and was highly esteemed. A proposition was made in Congress immediately after his death, providing for a pension of $100 per month for his widow and children.

During the absence of the Archbishop from Santiago, the Governor of the Bishoprick published a pastoral letter ordering a collection to be made for the purpose of aiding the Pope to defend his temporal power, and in it used some expressions towards King VICTOR EMANUEL which the Sardinian Minister regarded as offensive; that functionary complained to the Government, and the Executive has in consequence ordered an investigation of the matter.

More new mineral discoveries have been made in the province of Coptapo.

Col. SALVADOR PUGA, who took a prominent part in the war of Independence of Chili, died recently at Lima. BELZU, ex-President of Bolivia, has left Valparaiso for Arica.

The Italians residing in Valparaiso have opened a subscription for the benefit of their illustrious countryman, GARIBALDI. The American steamer *Peruano*, from the United States, and which is intended to run between Callao and Guayaquil, arrived at Valparaiso on the 27th ult., and sailed soon after for Callao.

The American schooner *Plumas*, driven ashore at Valparaiso during the prevalence of the late gale, has been sold by public auction for $1,000.

The effects of the gale were felt in other parts of Chili besides Valparaiso—a large number of cattle having been destroyed, and the works in the copper mines somewhat retarded. Business continues dull in Valparaiso.

Copper in Bars, $20—cash per q. In Flour but little doing—prices unchanged.

BOLIVIA.

Saltpetre of an excellent quality, and in great abundance, has been discovered at Cabija.

Gen. BELZU arrived at Arica on the 3d inst., and intends, it is said, to invade Bolivia with a small force, and expects the people of the country to espouse his cause, and assist him in overthrowing the present Government.

PERU.

Congress is still in session, and has been engaged in discussing its constitutional powers in contradistinction to those claimed by the Executive. The President is said by some to be rapidly recovering from the effects of the wound in his arm, received at the time an attack was made upon his life, and others say he is in a precarious condition.

Some six or eight persons have been arrested on suspicion of having had something to do with the late attempt to take the life of the President. A son of Mr. BORDEN, an old and wealthy American resident of Peru, is among the number arrested.

The President's illness has delayed the further consideration of the American claims against the Government.

The French ships-of-war have all left Callao. The American gun-boat *Wyoming* is still there, and will not leave until advised by our Minister of the result of his efforts to settle our difficulties with Peru.

Rumors still prevail of a revolution to overthrow the existing Government, and it is predicted by some that it will soon break out, while others think that CASTILLO is too firmly seated in office, backed as he is by the whole power of the army, to be affected by any revolutionary action on the part of the people.

The President's Message has been published. He refers to the American question, and expresses the hope that the Cabinet at Washington will not insist upon the position it has taken, but will consent to refer the questions in dispute to the arbitration of some friendly Power.

The unfriendly relations which have for so long a time existed between Peru and Bolivia, are discussed by the President at some length. He says, Bolivia still continues to deny justice to Peru, and even goes so far as to interdict all relations between the two countries; for which reason it will not be surprising if the course of events imposes the disagreeable necessity of calling an insidious and disloyal government to account—not only for past insults and injustice, but also for present ones.

ECUADOR.

Late and important news has been received from this country. An action has taken place at Bodegas between a detachment of Gen. FLORES' forces and the whole of FRANCO's command, resulting in the defeat and rout of the latter, who, accompanied by a few of his followers, escaped to Guayaquil in the steamer *Bolivia*.

No particulars are given of the battle, except that some 300 of FLORES' men came suddenly upon FRANCO's piquet, drove them into camp, and then attacked and defeated the whole of the latter's force and captured some six field pieces. FLORES, by this time, is doubtless in possession of Guayaquil.

The English corvette *Vixen*, and a French brig-of-war, are at Guayaquil watching, it is said, the movements of two Peruvian war steamers, and to prevent their interference in behalf of FRANCO.

FROM VALPARAISO.

Shipping and Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VALPARAISO, Friday, Aug. 3, 1860.

The American schooner *Plumes of Dennis*, which came ashore in the norther twelve days ago, driven high and dry on the beach, has been got off, and is afloat again. She was sold at public auction, by order of the Captain, on Saturday last; price, $1,000. A. LEMPARTE was her purchaser. The hull seems to sit well enough on the water. One mast is standing. The rest and the bowsprit are good.

Mr. BIGLER, the American Minister, and his family, are soon to leave for San Francisco. It is added that he will come back again to Chili. This, however, is questionable.

Rev. ALLAN GARDINER has recently arrived from England, with Mrs. GARDINER, child and servant. He comes intending to make missionary efforts in favor of the Indians of the south of Chili. He is the son of Capt. GARDINER, who, with seven others, perished by hunger in the Straits of Magellan, four or five years ago, while seeking to found a mission for the Indians of Terra del Fuego.

Don JOVINO NOVOA, Minister of Finance, has just presented to Congress the annual report of the Treasury. The income for the last year has risen to $6,264,165, an increase above that of the previous year of about a quarter of a million. Of that total four millions have been received in the shape of customs duties. Tobacco and playing-card monopoly, held by the Government, has yielded another million; land tax, half a million; land transfer tax, $247,000. The balance has been received in the shape of tolls, stamped paper, business permits, postage, mint and railway income.

The American steamer *Peruano*, Capt. HALL, arrived on the 28th of July, one day and a-half from Lota, consigned to ALSOP & Co. She sailed for Callao yesterday evening. The papers say she is to run in opposition to the British Company from this to Panama. That Company has twelve boats. It may be feared the opposition will be only as one to twelve. However, we'll wait and see.

On Sunday the Italians had a meeting, to take steps for raising funds for GARIBALDI. This is the third, if not the fourth, time the Italians have contributed to aid their countrymen at home.

The number of cases of assassination and homicide tried before the Supreme Court at the capital and the Court of Appeals in Concepcion, in 1859, was 80; of stabbing, 107; of robbery, 102; arson, 8; incest, 5; assault and battery, 73.

The Government has just published the Banking law. It allows banks of issue. Before going into operation a statement of capital paid in is to be rendered to the Government. Issues cannot exceed 150 per cent. on said capital. Capital must consist of specie, bullion or notes of good signatures, not over six months to run. Bills for twenty, fifty, a hundred and five hundred dollars. All bills must bear the signature of the Superintendent of the mint, and be recorded at the mint, and when unfit through use for circulation, be destroyed at the mint. Every month a balance is to be rendered to the Government. Landed property and public bonds cannot answer for capital, though they may be added as security over and above the cash capital paid in. The law goes into effect at once. It is dated July 23. SOUTH PACIFIC.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Great Excitement about the Walker Expedition.

From Our Own Corresondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, Aug. 25, 1860.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Columbus*, with two weeks' later intelligence from all the Central American States, arrived here on the 20th inst., but her news is unimportant. She brought the mails for Europe and the United States, and the usual cargo of Central American products.

GAUTEMALA.

There is not an item of news from this Republic.

SALVADOR.

The decree of the President of this Republic interdicting the importation of foreign liquors continues to excite a good deal of attention. All the foreign merchants of the country have protested against it. The President has made some modifications in the decree favoring foreign merchants, but insists, it is said, upon the enforcement of the one levying an export duty on silver ores, which is alleged to be a violation of the concessions made to a French Company of miners. In consequence of the unusual protracted dry season, it is thought that the indigo crop of this year will be small.

A small brig, from San Francisco, with some forty emigrants on board, mostly Americans, whose destination is Honduras, had arrived at La Union.

NICARAGUA.

Great excitement still prevails throughout this country, on account of WALKER's expected invasion of the country.

Foreigners, more especially Americans, are treated very coolly by the authorities and the people of the country, who regard them as sympathisers with WALKER.

COSTA RICA.

The Congress of this State having adjourned, there is nothing of a political character worth noticing, if I except the rumor that Ex-President MORA is soon to return to the country, and again assert his right to the Presidency. The present Government has made itself very unpopular, and if MORA should return, he will have but little trouble in regaining his former position. Mr. DIMITRY, United States Resident Minister to Costa Rica and Nicaragua, has gone to the latter country.

CALIFORNIA.

Getting the State Prison into Shape—Republican Growth—The Economy of Attending to One's own Business—Dr. Gwin—Col. Fremont—Attempt to Prove Broderick's Will a Forgery—Quiet Times—The Fruit Season, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Aug. 11, 1860.

I suppose by this time California has got hold of her own State Prison again. Never was a people more heartily sick of a bad bargain than we have been of the contract made some years ago with ESTILL—by virtue of which we had $10,000 a month to pay for the subsistence of State prisoners—provided the fat and merry convicts would consent to stay and be boarded free. The State, in utter disgust, insisted that the terms of the contract were broken long ago, resumed possession of the prison, and kept it just long enough to demonstrate that the prison could be made self-supporting. But the Court held the State's nose to the grindstone, to wit, the contract, and the lessee turned away at the crank—$10,000 a revolution. Lately the Supreme Court has reaffirmed its decision, and a *mandamus* issued from a District Court ordering the State Comptroller to draw the warrants on the Treasury in favor of MCCANLY, the lessee, for $270,000, now due on the contract. But the Comptroller knows his duty as a State officer, and refuses to budge an inch. *Mandamus* or not, he will draw no warrants. Seeing this, MCCANLY agrees at last to accept the $270,000 in lieu of all his claims, and surrenders all his rights under the contract. The State officers hasten to close in with these terms, which they several months ago proposed, and yesterday Gov. DOWNEY went up to San Quentin and received possession. Thus, at last, another old difficulty is settled, and a very aggravating old splinter picked out.

The Republicans, to conclude the organization of their Central Club, took, on Thursday, the largest hall in which the voice of a speaker can be heard with any comfort, and the hall was crowded with members. They elected unanimously a ticket which was well seamed with Vigilance Committee men, and thus ends the incipient struggle of the faction which desired to keep the Republican Party small enough to provide every man an office when LINCOLN is elected. Probably it will not be resumed, and in that event there is a cheerful prospect that the Republicans will carry the city by an overwhelming majority. The dearest object they now aim at is to quench out GWIN's blue light. It scarcely looks possible, but there are some men who think it may be done. GWIN has no where yet been visible to the vulgar eye. A country paper announces his arrival with LATHAM in one pocket and the Pacific Railroad in the other. He keeps close, however, and unless the fact, that just after his arrival the *Herald*, which had been "reticent" till then, ran up the Breckinridge flag, is an intimation that he has unbuttoned one pocket. It is difficult to guess how anybody could know the color of his pocket-pieces.

Speaking of what the people have done by ignoring general politics at their local elections in San Francisco, another fact will show why the tax-payers have an affection for the Peoples' Party. During the three years priorto the notable occasion when the people took time to look after their own municipal affairs, the cost of maintaining the Police and keeping the prisoners was $537,729. During the four years that have elapsed since the reform, the item has been but $237,289. The annual average under the old political *régime* was $179,243; under the People's rule it has been $59,322—the city growing like a weed meanwhile, and every year extending its borders.

BRODERICK'S Metropolitan Hotel-made will occupies about two days of every week of the time of the Probate Court. The heirs are making a desperate effort to break it—to prove it a forgery. They have got several experts to testify that BRODERICK'S signature is not like. Some of the contestants promise to show that the body of the will which A. A. PHILLIPS, of your City, swore to be written by his hand—but it might be libelous to report what they expect to prove, but which it is altogether probable they will fail to prove. The will gives pretty nearly everything to GEORGE WILKES, and the balance to two men for whom Californians never suspected the Senator for having any extraordinary love.

On the 1st of August, the completion of the railroad connecting the mining tunnels in Bear Valley, belonging to Col. FREMONT, with the quartz-crushing works, on the Mercer River, was celebrated with great rejoicing. It puts the Colonel's affairs into better shape than they have been in for years. Another of his old notes was in Court the other day, and the plaintiff got a judgment. It seems that it was with this as with others that have been bandied about before the Judges; the Colonel several years ago raised the wind by giving his note, securing it by Mariposa mining stock. The security was sold at auction in New-York and sacrificed; for the balance the holder of the note sues. "Give me my security back and I'll pay you the cash," says the Colonel; "but you can't have the pleasure of sacrificing my mining stock and finger the cash too."

We have had quite a respite from fresh excitements about gold discoveries. What Washoe is doing quietly may be inferred from the tons of silver ore that go East by steamer, to-day, to be smelted. The new Coro mines yield richly yet—in rumors of fat takes. At the Mono mines times are dull.

We are particularly happy in the abundance of our fruit. Peaches of finest flavor are plenty at 8 to 20 cents a pound. Apricots are almost a drug; the best that ever were tasted sell for 12½ cents a pound. Apples are not over-abundant at a "bit." Pears range from 6 to 25 cents. Strawberries have been growing sweeter and larger every week, and will continue to for a month or two yet, at a "bit" or less a pound. Blackberries and whortleberries are of fine quality, but the smallness of the supply keeps them up to 25 cents. Water-melons, fresh figs, nectarines, and all manner of plums, are plenty and cheap. Grapes are exhibited on the stalls, but they are not "within the reach of every family" yet, as they will be a month hence. The particular points about which we are disposed to do our bragging, in this matter, are: The length of the fruit season, the abundance and cheapness of all semi-tropical products, and their ravishing savor. GLAUCUS.

SAN FRANCISCO Monday, Aug. 6, 1860.

Your 'tother correspondent, "Glaucus," has had it all his own way about long enough; I've something to say now, myself—have not written in a coon's usual period of longevity, because I have been otherwise engaged, have not had time, and even now must neglect other matters, for the moment, to do up a few remarks for the TIMES.

I see by the file of your "valuable paper," received by last mail, that the Japs have left you, and gone home. On their arrival at Kanagawa they will find that all Japan is posted on their movements and doings, where they have been, and what they have been doing, for I have forwarded to a friend in Kanagawa my file of the TIMES regularly, and there's not a movement of the Jimmi Boozens that won't be known. A little clipper brig landed the TIMES in Kanagawa *in just fifty-eight days from the date of the last number of the file.* I sent also a week or two since all the comic papers representing the Embassy enjoying themselves at the Metropolitan, and to-morrow I send by the *Onward* another file, wherein the Prince figures in a *pas de deux* with Councilman BOOLS; and if the picture is true to nature, they are having a right good time. I am only afraid if the authorities happen to see any of the numbers of the *Budget of Fun* and *Comic Monthly* they will be horrified at the levity of the conduct of their dignified Ambassadors, and when they arrive and are hauled over the coals, there may be a commotion, and some of the number be requested to "let themselves out," which they are much given to doing, I believe, on slight provocation with a short sword. The Japs are an old story to us, we have had them here until heartily tired of them. We are so near that vessels are coming and going every month, and every known production of Japan can be had in this market. Two cargoes have arrived within ten days, and prices are low—don't pay.

We are all politics now; and on corners, in barrooms, in-doors, out-doors, on the house-tops, it's nothing but politics, and as a matter of course discussion leads to Heenanian demonstrations. There's a fight or two every day among the prominent log-rollers. Last evening, in the "Bank Exchange," three State Senators illustrated the shoulder exercise. EGBERTON, CRITTENDEN and BRADLEY and a Custom-house officer named WINN, and last, not least, a prominent Bulkhead log-roller, all got slightly tight, thence to warm discussion, and finally to blows. The Senators sailed in first, and had it over and under, it being a sort of triangular fight, and it didn't appear to make any particular difference who got hit. They "slashed around" generally, but their friends soon dragged them off different ways, but the Custom-house officer and the Bulkhead man, from looking on and sympathizing, somehow fell heirs to the fight, and continued it for some time, calling to their aid as knock-down arguments the tumblers, decanters, wine-glasses and any loose things lying about. Finally one of them got hold of the soda-fountain, but it stuck fast, and he lost time in trying to wrench it up to throw. The other man came to time with the ice-pitcher, and down with friend, pitcher and all. On the whole it was quite an interesting "muss," and highly profitable. There was more claret spilt than was drank, and altogether it was an affair of some spirit and highly favorable to the crockery trade.

The same evening, in fact an hour previous, Senator EGERTON being on a bit of a "tare," dropped in at the theatre and became *highly* interested in the play, the "Octoroon." In the scene where the auctioneer sells *Zoe* and knocks her down to *McClosky* at $25,000, and the bystanders are indignant, he says, "I can't help it, he (*McClosky*) has the law on his side and must have her," EGERTON, who sat in the front seat of the dress circle, rose up and sung out, "D—n the law, $30,000 for her." The *Zoe* in this case being exceedingly pretty, the sympathies of the audience were with the last bidder, and they shouted "The bid is regular, let him have her." It took ten minutes to quiet the house.

The "Octoroon" is having a great run, and WHEATLEIGH is taking the town by storm. He will star it through the whole programme of BOURICAULT'S plays here, then go to Sacramento. He commenced with "Colleen Bawn," which took amazingly as a matter of course, being decidedly Irish, and our city is principally Irish—a colony of the Emerald Isle. It's about an even thing between the "gintlemen" from that green spot and the Teutons, sometimes I think the Lager-Bier's have it, but on election days we discover who our masters are. A plain, unmixed, straight-through American is hard to find. We have an Irish Governor, and a fair prospect to be forever ruled by the great descendents of the kings. Well! it don't matter much in politics, there's very little to choose, unless, as the boy said, who, being born in the United States of Irish parents, (poor but honest of course,) and got his jacket dusted one day by his father, "I don't mind being licked, but I don't want it done by a 'bloody furriner.'" But I did not set out to meddle with politics, there's plenty to waste their less valuable time in that wretched business.

The camels have come by a vessel just from the Amoor River. We have an arrival of some fifteen and odd, exported from thence by Mr. OTTO ESCHE, a San Francisco merchant, and consigned to a friend here, with orders to exhibit them for the benefit of some German Society, and then put them into use. This is a better country for them than their own, and ten thousand could be put to profitable use on the barren plains of the lower country.

By the Overland stage and by steamer, we have a simultaneous arrival of several distinguished people—Senator LATHAM, Ex-Senator SEBASTIAN, Hon. Mr. HOLMES, of South Carolina, and Senator GWIN and lady. LATHAM is now at the Warm Springs, near San José, a very proper place for a man to lay up at after a ride of 1,800 miles across this dirty Continent. Mr. GWIN's friends thought of giving him a reception, but, on the whole, thought better of it, inasmuch as Mr. G. is at present under a cloud in consequence of his course in regard to the Overland Mail matter, which has not increased his popularity. He will, doubtless, be able to clear his skirts of the charges brought against him. It is the fate of political life; it has its phases—its ups and downs—and every man in office is, as a matter of course, periodically a great scamp. Our estimation of him depends very much upon what newspapers we read—one side makes him a saint, the other an awful sinner. There are a great many people in California who *ought* to stand by Mr. GWIN if they have any gratitude in their souls, for he has done more for his friends than any man in it, and a great deal for California, first and last, which they forget to give him credit for. Republics *are* ungrateful, sure.

SATURDAY, Aug. 11.

I was unable to finish in time for the last steamer, which won't make any particular difference I presume, inasmuch as I don't set out to give you the current news of the day, which you can get from your other correspondent and your exchanges.

The last news from the Washoe mining district is very favorable. The Ophir Company, under the energetic superintendence of Capt. WILLIAM L. DALL, formerly in the employ of the Pacific Mail Steamer Company, is getting out some thirty tons of ore a day, about four tons of which is the sulphurets, worth $1,200 per ton; the balance is piled up, awaiting the completion of the machinery that is being erected for the purpose of working the ore on the spot. This ore is worth, on an average, about $300 per ton. Some twenty tons of the sulphurets arrived yesterday, and Messrs. FRITZ & RALSTON ship it this steamer to your City, on which they advance the Company seventy-five per cent. of its value. The Ophir Company have shipped about 150 tons in the last month, and have declared two dividends, of $2 per share each, or $48 per foot, equivalent to about 6 per cent. a month on present value of shares—the price having ruled from $900 to $1,000 per foot. The prospects of the Company are very flattering, as there is no diminution of the quantity of ore, in fact, as the shafts and tunnels progress, the vein increases in width; and the quantity got out exceeds the calculations of the most sanguine. Some of the large owners are drawing very satisfactory incomes from their interests. One man I know is now receiving the nice little sum of $12,700 per month, from an interest that cost him not to exceed $5,000. He was one of the "early birds." Another gentleman, that is now enjoying himself walking about the Metropolitan in your City, is getting about $3,600 a month. LELAND will be after him with a big bill I know.

The Gould & Curry Company are getting fairly under way and have just issued their stock, and are receiving a very good quality of ore from their mine, which bids fair to rival the Ophir Company when they get fairly at work. The Challar Company are also taking out ore that assays $1,000 per ton. Both of these mines are on the same lead as the Ophir, generally known as the Comstock Lead. Many other claims owned by other Companies are exceedingly valuable, and as soon as organized, and the ground is worked, will turn out large quantities of silver ore. Some very rich discoveries have recently been made about 300 miles from here, about 180 miles from Visalia, one of the Overland Stage Company's stations. The ore is said to exist in large quantities, and thousands of tons can be got out with little labor and shipped to this place for $100 per ton. The ore assays from $700 to $1,200 per ton.

JOHN C. FREMONT, who has struggled on against obstacles and in the face of opposition sufficient to discourage almost any man in the world, is at last in a fair way to be repaid for his labors. He has just completed the most extensive works ever known in this country for mining purposes: and a few days since completed a railroad four miles in length, to bring his quartz from his mine to to his crushing mills. He has eighty-eight stampers running night and day, crushing ninety tons of rock in twenty-four hours, which pays him about $25 per ton, leaving him a net profit of about $2,000. No man in California has ever shown such indomitable energy and perseverance. He has struggled on against obstacles sufficient to crush any ordinary man, and his friends will be pleased to know that he is at last on the high road to fortune, and bids fair to come out the richest man in California.

Judge HOFFMAN returned from the East by the last steamer, after an absence of seven months, and has opened his Court and commenced on a frightful calendar of knotty land cases, that involve millions of dollars. He is at the present moment a very important man to this community, and in his hands it may be truly said rests the law and the profits. Whatever may be said of the Judges of California, Judge HOFFMAN'S reputation for honor and integrity stands above reproach; and, for a man of his age, no Judge on the Bench knows the law better, or does more credit to the ermine—especially as an Admiralty Judge, and in his administration of maritime law does he excel. He is equally at home afloat and ashore, which can seldom be said of Admiralty Judges, as most of them are quite likely to beach themselves on any rocky promontory of real estate projecting into the channel of their salt water ideas.

The opera company have gone to Sacramento, to give that sleepy community a little taste of the fine arts. We hear that everybody went the first night that could get front seats, and those that could not were "huffy," and wouldn't go at all. Some waited until they could get prominent seats, and it is said that they think of building a theatre on a plan that will bring all the seats in front, after the fashion of a ring. A few evenings since, owing to some "sudden indisposition" (for which theatrical people are celebrated) of some one of the performers, the opera was changed, and another substituted; but the boys who go around crying out "books-opera," were bound to sell the books of the one advertised, and did a good business. The audience never knew the difference, but conned their "librettos" very industriously all the evening, with great apparent satisfaction. Italian or High Dutch was all the same to them. It is to be hoped that the witty correspondent of the Sacramento *Union*, Mr. Ching-foo, will take them in hand, and endeavor to civilize the community of that suburban village.

We are having a great *furore* in the musical line just now. A very large and elegant "Musical Hall" has just been completed, and there has been a great run of "monster concerts." A programme of a column in length induced me to drop in the opening night. There were some fifteen hundred persons present, who amused themselves before the performance commenced by calculating the cost of the Hall and its ornaments, and what it stood the proprietor in, at 2 per cent. a month. Every man was figuring on the backs of the seats, and the general product was unfavorable to Mr. PLATT as a speculation. Everything is estimated here under the rigid principle of 2 per cent. a month. Even matrimony comes under the general head, but California being a great country for grain and children, the result generally gives a product of 100 per cent. per annum. The concert began by a small woman in immense hoops (she was evidently doing business under the 100 per cent. system) coming out and dropping a courtesy and opening her mouth, but the man that played the accompaniment being behind time, she shut it, and waited for him to come up; finally she began to sing, at least I heard a faint voice murmuring something about "Shells of the ocean," &c., but the Hall was either too large or the woman was too small, for I did not hear anything more; finally, she "ducked" and disappeared; there was a clapping of hands and she reappeared, ducked again and trotted off the second time. The next woman was a gentleman of Teutonic extraction, who seemed to be laboring under internal effervescence of about four gallons of lager-bier. He sang in High Dutch, but in so low a tone nobody got the drift of his warblings. The next was just the opposite his successor, as he was so long and lean he could not pump his notes to the surface, so I did not find out what he was driving at; finally, Madam BISCACCIANTI appeared, and "did" something from "Somnambula" which put me to sleep, and I would have had my fifty cents out in lodging, had not the man that puts the gas out made a demonstration to put me out too, when I rubbed my eyes and found myself the sole audience. The next evening, the thing was worse, I hear, the manager having to apologize for the non-appearance of Madam BISCACCIANTI, who was afflicted with stage "indisposition," and could not sing; it leaked out next day, however, that the lady had quarreled the evening previous after the concert, with her lover, and had had a regular "muss" with him—a right down scratch and bite affair. She raked the cuticle from his nose and blacked his "blinker," and he, in his devotion, feeling like eating her up, bit her—where or how, it won't do to say; but a wag at my elbow says it was good chewing, a regular tit-bit. The affair ended in the police being called in, who repaired damages to the best of their ability, and put the belligerents to bed. This is about the fourth or fifth row that amiable couple have had within the last month or two, and the public are generally disgusted with them.

Business generally is very good, although profits are by no means what they were formerly; things are fast settling down into the regular routine of a large city; and the days of large speculations have passed away. Gold dust is coming down freely, and money is easy for those who have plenty, and "tight" for those who have none. Many kinds of goods are selling at very nearly home cost, especially provisions—the fact is California has become a producing country and can supply herself. The amount we require from abroad is less each year, and the time will soon come when we will be perfectly independent of the balance of the world. The grain crop will be immense. Barley is worth but one cent per pound; oats 1¼; hay $2 per ton, and horsefish is now within the means of everybody—2:40 nags are cheaper than in New-York, and the business of stock raising is so extensive that in two or three years we shall beat the world in quantity and quality. The country is going ahead rapidly. On every side fine buildings are going up. Real estate is advancing, and peace and plenty reigns. We are independent as wood-sawyers, don't care two cents for the balance of the world, and intend to be jolly under all circumstances. And so mote it be. PODGERS.

P. S.—By this steamer a shipment of Japanese goods goes forward to your City for sale, comprising an invoice of fancy ware. It was purchased at the last sale here of COBB, imported in the bark *Onward*. It comprises an assortment of Japanese inlaid cabinets, glove boxes and lacquered ware, and is shipped on speculation by an auction-house here. The goods are very beautiful, and if the Japan fever still rages in Gotham, you will have an opportunity of seeing some specimens of the manufactures of the Jemmi Boozens. P.

FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Cahawba—A Slave-Steamer Captured—The Bark Wildfire Stolen and Recaptured, &c.

The steamship *Cahawba*, J. W. SMITH, Commander, from New Orleans and Havana, arrived here yesterday at one o'clock P. M., four days from Havana. The *Cahawba* left New Orleans at 8 o'clock A. M. on the 25th ult., reaching Havana on the 27th, at 2 P. M., from whence she took her departure for this port at 1 P. M. on the 28th.

The local news of Havana is devoid of interest. The health of the City had greatly improved.

It was reported in Havana that the United States steamer *Crusader*, Capt. MAFFIT, had captured, a few days since, on the coast of Cuba, a steamer engaged in the Slave-trade, and that the slaver had succeeded in landing a portion of the negroes before being taken. Further particulars could not be learned.

There was also a report that the bark *Wildfire*, (a slave-prize,) at anchor in the harbor of Key West, had been stolen from her anchorage by the man (Capt. PATTEN) who went off with the *Wanderer* some time since from Savannah. He was assisted by a crew which he picked up at Key West. A party of wreckers, armed with rifles, &c., started in pursuit, and succeeded in capturing the prize, and returned with her to Key West.

The Sugar market is reported a little better. No. 12, 8⅛@8¼ reals ℔ arrobe; stock on hand at Havana and Matanzas, 220,000 boxes. Molasses—no sales reported. Freights—Vessels continue in demand, and rates tending upwards.

Exchange on London, 60 days, 15⅛@15¼; New-York, do., 3@4¼; New-Orleans, short sight, 4½@5.

The steamship *De Soto*, Capt. JOHNSON, hence 21st, arrived at Havana on the 26th, and left for New-Orleans at 2.30 P. M. on the 27th ult.

—Freeman Wilson, a resident of Warren, Macomb County, Mich., deliberately shot his wife on Thursday last, killing her instantly. Jealousy was the cause.

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

Distress of the People—Harvests Cut off and Credit Destroyed.

A Revolutionary Movement in Contemplation.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

KANSAS, Monday, Aug. 27.

A word or two in advance may enable you to understand properly some movements that are now on foot here, and likely to be developed within the next three months. Kansas has already, and for so long a time, occupied so much of public attention, that nothing but matters of real importance can now elicit general interest abroad.

The present condition of affairs here is worthy of consideration. The Territory has been visited by a "drouth" of the most disastrous character. As a general thing the farmers and settlers are entirely destitute of wheat, corn, potatoes, garden-vegetables, hay and fodder. Many of them are now actually in want of assistance. Very little work to be had—no public improvements going on—cattle and hogs almost valueless—money scarce (4 to 5 per cent. a month)—credit impossible. Is it to be wondered at that hundreds of worthy men are almost reduced to desperation in view of the approaching Winter? For a portion of these difficulties, it cannot be denied that the mass of the people are inclined to blame the general Administration and the party in power. Had Kansas been admitted at the last session of Congress with the usual grants and donations for roads, railroads, public buildings, &c., measures of relief would now be within our own power.

But ever since 1855 the whole power of the Government has been exerted against the interest and prosperity of the people of Kansas. Heretofore, *Territories* have had, from time to time, appropriations for wagon-roads, bridges, public buildings and local improvements, and the expenses of the District Courts have been defrayed by the General Government. The only favors deigned to Kansas were at the time of her organization: $5,000 for a Territorial library and $50,000 for a Capitol building. The library was duly purchased—such as it is! The vouchers on file show that the $50,000 was all drawn, but less than $16,000 expended on the foundation of the capitol; the balance was used by the leaders of the "Law and Order Party" in 1856. (Why did not Mr. COVODE investigate this matter a little? He knew the facts and personally examined the foundation a year or two ago, when he was visiting this vicinity.) Our people now could feel some courage if they could find remunerative employment within reach of their families.

But there is none, and no prospect of earning anything until Spring. Many families are badly circumstanced. Hundreds of husbands, brothers and sons, after putting in their Spring crops and making other arrangements, which they supposed would be sufficient for the comfort of those dependent upon them, have gone to the gold region, intending to return in October or November. Very few of the miners have been successful there. The failure of crops has disappointed all. Meanwhile, taxes are levied, lands advertised for sale for taxes, newly settled districts have been brought into market at public sale, the Territorial and County Treasuries are empty, crimes go unpunished for want of funds to defray expenses of officers in search of criminals, and of prisons to detain those who are arrested. The administration of justice is, consequently, a mere farce. The Territorial laws are so numerous and conflicting and the decisions so diverse, that no one respects them.

The three District Judges, however anxious they may be to discharge their duties faithfully, are looked upon as tyrannical representatives of the President, as, by their decision, the Probate Courts (the Judges of which were originally appointed by the Pro-Slavery Legislature of 1855, but are now elected by the people) have been deprived of all civil or criminal jurisdiction which they exercised by virtue of the statutes of 1855,—while their appointment could be controled by the Pro-Slavery party or the "friends of the Administration." Hatred of everything and everybody conn

LIFE AT NEWPORT.

The Barreda Fete—A Studio Reunion—Detected Humbug—Donations to Newport—Bathing and Bathers—Artists.

NEWPORT, R. I., Friday, Aug. 31, 1860.

The social gayeties of the season here culminated last night in the elegant ball and reception given by Mrs. F. L. BARREDA, at the splendid mansion recently erected by her husband—the prosperous Peruvian merchant—on the Cliffs. Unusual interest was felt in this entertainment, as the grand edifice which was to be its scene, had been the freshest object of architectural interest during the Summer, and all desired to witness the interior effect when brilliantly lighted and filled with a gay crowd. A yet stronger attraction to many, was the pleasing impression made by the fair queen of the *fete* at the previous reunions, and the manner in which her munificent consort was reported to have consulted her national partialities in the decoration of their beautiful home by the sea.

The highest expectations, in all respects, were more than realized. Nature smiled upon the occasion; the full moon shed a tempered but ample light over lawn, terrrace and balcony; a fresh breeze from the west played through and around the lofty and spacious apartments. Upon entering the gates, as you approach the main entrance by a semi-circular avenue, the massive and turreted front of the house resembled a chateau of the old *régime*; but as you stand upon the rear verandah, with stone vases on the balustrade, and a lawn running down to the sea, athwart which glittered a silver pathway traced by the moonlight, almost irresistible was the reminiscence of a villa on the shore at Genoa or Naples. The atmosphere, the light, the proportions of the edifice, the marine landscape and wide stretch of green turf, combined to form a scene totally different, both in its features and associations, from any elsewhere visible in this country. It is much to say that all within harmonized with the external beauty and freshness. The palatial hall and staircase—the former paved with the blue and yellow tiles so suggestive of Pompeii and the East—the numerous vases of flowers tastefully disposed, the lofty ceilings, the elegant and appropriate, but not redundant furniture—chairs of exquisite pattern, divans of cool tint, escritoires and cabinets of the finest inlaid wood, a few choice works of art, a judicious prevalence of neutral hues, ample space, and not an obtrusive or superfluous piece of upholstery; three large drawing-rooms, a billiard-room, grand hall and extensive verandah, all intercommunicating, brilliantly lighted and perfectly ventilated—formed as effective and pleasing an arena for social intercourse and tableaux as it is possible to imagine. The details of the arrangements evinced rare artistic taste; fringes of drooping plants hung from the flower-vases; the canvas that inclosed the plazza was parted, in the centre and at each extremity, in tent-like folds, and its edges bordered with evergreens and lilies. Out of the principal drawing-room opens a charming little temple, with a fountain plashing in the centre, plants and birds and a stained-glass dome and marble floor—all breathing of Moorish architecture and domestic life at Seville—the native city of our fair hostess, herself a type of the female beauty peculiar to that romantic land. Seldom have we witnessed more true lady-like ease, graceful dignity and winsome kindliness than marked this lady's reception and entertainment of her guests; her costume was an artistic success, individual, effective, and singularly adapted to her face and figure. There is an Italian phrase which more nearly describes the charm of her manner and expression than any vernacular epithet—*non saltanto bella ma molto simpatica*. There is a magnetism in such a *fête*, radiating from the human centre and reflected from the auspicious surroundings, and accordingly a remarkable zest and geniality marked the social spirit of the scene. In one room the waltzers flew gaily around; in another rose the hum of pleasant talk; here a genial pair sauntered, and there a veteran observed; some looked forth from the fairy-land within to the lovely prospect without, and all was harmonious and enjoyable.

The sight and breath of the sea, the verdure of the lawns, and the gracious shelter of verandahs, essentially add to the charms of social reunions by day; but in the evening, when we assemble within doors, what place has modern civilization more charming than the studio? Who that has frequented one in Paris, where a great artist has taught and worked, or grown familiar with the *ateliers* of Rome, Florence, and Dusseldorf, and not found them nooks of wit, asylums of hilarity, homes of genius and good fellowship? These associations were unexpectedly revived by a *soirée musicale*, quite *impromptu*, and therefore, a success, enjoyed in an artist's studio here the other night. The high ceiling, the picturesque furniture, the pictures, sketches, drapery, casts, light and company, all combined to make the scene winsome. A sweet warbler from Baltimore, with a most sympathetic voice and distinct enunciation, sang plaintive Scotch ballads: a Sicilian artist gave us an exquisite French song and an effective Italian aria, and a dramatic favorite performed admirable tragic recitations, and a laughable Irish lyric; some marvelous things were improvised, and altogether, it was the most *spirituelle* and artistic evening of the season.

Notwithstanding the proverbial *mirage* which gives illusory prospects to watering-place life, things and people do not lack genuine tests, here; so many sharp eyes with nothing to do but peer about, and so many intent ears eager for gossip—not only make individuals and their sayings and doings patent, but often reveal character and expose charlatanism. It is astonishing how just, on the whole, is the average estimate of men and women in such a place as this; how the charitable are recognized, the egotistical fathomed, and the pretentious made fun of; and how honest, sensible and kindly folks gradually but surely win their unobtrusive way to appreciation. But it is not only in society that the observant and critical test is thus sagaciously applied. Humbugs of all kinds get found out simply because people have time to examine them. A somewhat famous "medium," for instance, has been caught in tricks of legerdemain with which he has long deluded the credulous into believing they held intercourse with departed friends; and the new phenomenon of inscriptions on the arm, which has excited such wonder, turns out to be a chemical artifice.

In the early chapters of LESLIE'S delightful *Recollections*, lately published, frequent mention is made of a brother artist and countryman, Mr. CHARLES B. KING, who, with MOORE and ALLSTON, lived in London under the same roof with the young painter. This venerable man was a native of Newport, and passes his Summers here and his Winters in Washington. Few living American artists can look back upon the dawn of art

America, and recall so many of her earliest votaries. Mr. KING has shown his love for his native town by the donation of a sum to the public school fund, the interest of which is to be devoted to musical instruction. And this reminds us of a very judicious act of liberality on the part of a later resident of Newport. No one can dwell here without thinking with astonishment of the immunity this town has enjoyed from extensive conflagrations, such as have destroyed so much property in other towns. The number of contiguous old wooden structures here, which in Summer are as dry as tinder—the prevalence of high winds and the number of careless servants and boys—would seem to make fire an inevitable and imminent danger. And yet an insurance agent told me that statistics proved there was no place where such calamities were less frequent than here; there have been more fires in Newport the last four than the preceding hundred years, and are attributed to incendiaries. This good fortune is owing in a great degree to the vigilance and activity of the firemen, and the alacrity and good will with which all the people turn out and work at the first alarm. It seems, therefore, a very considerate thing in SYDNEY BROOKS, Esq., now abroad, but for some years past a citizen here, to send a donation to each of the fire companies of Newport. Such a recognition of their services is most appropriate. It has been remarked that there have been only few and far between burglaries here this Summer; this is owing to the vigilance of the Mayor, whose admonitory gig is to be seen in all parts of this city, and to the sharp look-out of model watchmen on the Sound boats.

There was an unusual surf last week, and the ablutionary phenomena were more piquant accordingly. This ocean baptism is indeed a rare lesson in human equality; those who bathe in costume, however grotesque they may appear, still retain the distinctions born of clothes; but the male ablutions, after the red flag has proclaimed that the beach is forbidden ground to the daughters of Eve, makes one think of "Sartor Resartus," and how complete is the primitive idea of humanity when men are stript. Think of dodging a wave and finding on the other side of it a nude Bishop we last saw officiating at the altar in a surplice, or a Doctor opposed to the water-cure taking an involuntary *douche*,—emerging from a bath-house to encounter an eminent author, whose dignified style in print is suggestive of academic robes; or a Judge, in "a state of nater," stalking over the sand, as free of conventional appliances as Adam in Paradise; think of the bare arms of a theologian buffeting the sea beside us, which heretofore we have only seen clad in broadcloth and silk, and moving in the solemn gesticulation of sacred oratory;—imagine the figure familiar to us in Broadway and in ball rooms, decked out in all the stiff elegancies of dandyism—prone, and denuded of all integuments but skin and muscle; and fancy a foreign ambassador, in society the incarnation of parchment, red-tape and oracular reserve, plashing about in the midst of boys in the brine! Such daily scenes and odd encounters make one realize "equality and fraternity" more than any badge or watchword. But the most singular phase of sea-bathing at Newport is the new emphasis imparted to natural language when people are without clothes and in the water; the formalist stands snuffing and sniveling, his sense of propriety outraged by an unceremonious slap in the face by an impertinent billow; a conceited air is unutterably comical with the great sea making free with egotistical pretenders; the artificial looks awkward where to be "a child of Nature" is alone adapted to the situation. And physiognomies seem to wear a kind of elemental significance without the accessories of raiment.

One of the most striking islands in this harbor consists of two rocky mounds, with the ruins of an old fort; it is called the "Dumplings," partly on account of the resemblance thereto in the shapes of the twin elevations, and partly because of their conglomerate formation. A New-York artist—QUINCY THORNDIKE—made a very effective and truthful picture of a sunset, with this island for the central ground; it was a felicitous composition, simple, true, and characteristic in light and atmosphere. This artist is now here, making studies for future landscapes. GEORGE L. BROWN, whose Italian landscapes and admirable picture of the Bay of New-York, now on exhibition in your City, has also just arrived, and is busy sketching the coast. Twenty years' study in Italy, and a bold and free grasp of his subject, as well as a remarkable facility in giving the tone and spirit of nature, under peculiar local influences, make the determination of this artist to remain at home and devote himself to American scenery an auspicious circumstance; for, if we don't greatly err, he has the comprehensive faculty which is specially required to do justice to our scenic traits and wonders.

SPRAY.

OLD POINT COMFORT.

First Firing of the Great Floyd Gun—Fishing Excursions—Number of Guests at Old Point, &c.

Crrespondence of the New-York Times:

OLD POINT COMFORT, (Va.) Wednesday, Aug. 29.

The curiosity of the Artillery officers, and of the guests at Old Point was gratified yesterday by the first firing of the great "Floyd" Gun of which I have before spoken. The first shell weighing 360 pounds was thrown fifteen hundred and forty yards at an angle of five degrees—and striking the sand, bounced seven hundred and fifty yards further. The charge of powder was twenty pounds. The second shell weighing 328 pounds was thrown something upwards of four miles on the water, at an angle of forty degrees and with a charge of twenty-five pounds of powder. The powder with which this gun is fired is in grains of about one inch cube. The report is not so loud as that made by the ten inch guns on the ramparts, but the whistling of the shell through the air is terrific. The shell thrown upon the water was forty-two seconds in the air before striking. The "Floyd" Gun is pronounced a success and there seems to be no doubt it will reach a range of six or eight miles. It weighs 49,099 lbs—and cost in its casting $10,000. Both the projector (Capt. RODMAN), and the proprietor of the Pittsburg foundry (Mr. KNAPP) where the cannon was cast, are here superintending the firing of this monster Gun. The experiments are conducted by Capt. DYER of the Ordnance Department—one of the most experienced and scientific officers belonging to the army—and quite as an accomplished gentleman as he is an able officer.

Lieut. BOGGS, a promising young officer, is preparing to test the "Floyd" shells by means of an ingenious telegraphic arrangement. As the shell passes from the mouth of the cannon it cuts a wire, which produces a current and sets in motion a pendulum at an instrument securely arranged under the casemate of the fort. The target, placed at a fixed distance, is covered with a series of wires, one of which must be cut by the shell when it strikes the target. The moment the second wire is cut the current is broken, and the pendulum instantly stops, marking the space through which it had passed during the time the shell was passing between the two wires.

The grand fishing excursion, gotten up for the pleasure and amusement of the guests at the "Hygeia," came off, according to appointment, yesterday, and formed one of the leading features of the present season at this popular Summer resort. In these excursions the officers of the post here form an important part. The large and substantial barge belonging to the Engineers' Department, commanded by Commodore JETT, was appointed the flag-ship of our fishing squadron, and on it were shipped our "small stores." The cruise was arranged for the fishing grounds, seven miles up the Chesapeake Bay, but as our craft ran up her sails, the beautiful steamer *Northampton* came alongside and kindly took the flag-ship in tow. Off she sped at the rate of 16 miles per hour, and we followed in her wake, surrounded with white foam, but without the slightest unpleasantness of motion. So delightful was the ride, that we had made twelve miles before the line was ordered to be thrown off—and then the Captain appearing on the cabin deck with a bottle of Heidsick, which had been passed him from our stock of supplies, drank success to our party and headed for the Eastern shore. Commodore JETT, who is a trump in any position you place him, ordered tackle to be got ready and all hands to prepare for action—for war upon the finny tribe. Three able-bodied colored gents served us with bait and attended to the fish, as we hauled them; made cock-tails and mixed the juleps, and finally, when the proper hour arrived, cooked and spread us a dinner, such as is seldom seen except on the waters of this beautiful bay. We had chowder and crab soup, fish stewed, fish baked, fish brolled, fish fried, fish every way in which they could possibly be served up. After enjoying our sumptuous dinner, under a wide-spread awning, and with the bosom of the ba, as smooth as a mirror, the choicest Havanas soothed to rest, and all were enjoying a quiet *siesta*, when our indomitable commander again summoned us to action—and great were the inroads we made upon the inhabitants of the sea. Soon upwards of two hundred of the finest trout and hogfish, including three good-sized sharks, were floundering in our boat, when Sambo, obedient to orders, raised anchor and spread sails for home. During the voyage back the spirit of fun ran high, and it was evident, as some one says in the "Toodles," that the party had been——, but never mind what. Suffice it to say that we had a glorious time generally, and all returned delighted with the fishing cruise, which it is understood will be repeated next week.

The number of guests at "Old Point" has increased within a day or two past, and every one is charmed with the mode of living here. Several South Carolina families have arrived, with the intention of remaining until October, and six families have engaged quarters as permanent boarders. These latter are persons connected with the public works here, and with fifteen or twenty officers who mess at the hotel, will form an agreeable society at the Hygeia the year round.

Mr. SAWYER is still waiting orders from Washington for the construction of targets for his rifle cannon.

The New-York papers are anxiously looked for here every morning, and the TIMES I find in the hands of every officer at the Post. Our friend BOHN is one of the institutions at Old Point, where he keeps a regular supply of the TIMES and *Herald*, together with all the leading dailies, weeklies and pictorials of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. There are but few Southern journals seen here except those specially ordered. Northern papers alone find sale.

Tommy and the "Blue Maiden."

THAT FAMOUS LOVE-LETTER—THE ANSWER WHICH IT RECEIVED.

From the Washington Star, Thursday.

It seems that the young lady so often mentioned by "TOMMY" during his conversation in the social circles in which he was so wont to mingle while in this country, is not the only one of the fair maidens with whom he had lost his heart, as will be evident from the perusal of the following letter, received from him a day or two since by a very young Miss of much worth and great personal attractions, residing in the vicinity of Willard's Hotel. This is the young lady known to the public through the Press as "Little TOMMY'S blue maiden love." A copy of the letter is herewith subjoined:

LETTER FROM TOMMY TO HIS "DULCINEA."

ON BOARD NIAGARA, July, 1860.

MY BELOVED MISS KATE: I was very glad to get your note some time ago; but you must forgive me for not writing in reply, because I was very busy, and many persons called me away very often. I don't like my new acquaintances so well as my old Washington friends, and I shall never forget you. I remember your merry sweet voice all the time, and was very sorry to go away without seeing you once more. I am very sorry I could not get your likeness, but I shall keep your kind letters, and read them over very often, and it will make me great pleasure. When I look at your sweet image in the locket, I cannot help kissing it, it looks so much like you.

Miss KATE, I shall not break the promise I made you; and you cannot tell how I suffered when I left Washington at the thought of leaving your merry voice. All Japanese like Washington very much, and I expect to return back again, and go to school at Anaplis to study English navigation—that is if the Japan Government give me orders, and I shall see you again. You explain to me in your letter the meaning of that bad word "dam," (damn.) I didn't know what that meant, but now by the player (prayer) book (with which she had presented him before leaving, particularizing the Lord's Prayer by placing conspicuous marks around it) and that showing mark, and I shall never be naughty again.

Your compliments I gave to *Hedaka Keisabro*. They were much obliged, and send back many good words.

KATE, please don't show this letter to any one.

I have sent you my small photograph by HORATIO KING, and hope you received it. I was in a great hurry when I sent it, and had no time to write, because we were going on board the *Niagara*. If you intend, write me according to this direction: "TATEISH ONEJIERO, (TOMMY,) Custom-house, Yokuhama."

When the *Niagara* goes back I shall send you some Japan presents from Japan.

Please give my good regards to all your family, and friends who inquire after me.

Hoping this will find you quite well and happy, I am truly your lovely friend,

TATEISH ONEJIERO, ("TOMMY.")

I told your compliments to our Embassadors, who were much obliged to you.

I send you this by way of England—a very miserable place. "TOMMY."

To this letter of TOMMY, Miss KATE penned a most chaste and sensible reply, a copy of which we were kindly permitted to peruse. It was marked throughout with a truly religious and patriotic spirit; and not once did she permit herself to be led into the foolish error, so common to those of such a tender age, of addressing TOMMY as "her true love," "most cherished friend," and similar expressions. On the contrary, after expressing the earnest wish that the prayer-book she had given him might be the means of not only leading him but others of his fellow-countrymen to the way of truth, she congratulates him on the proud privilege of returning home on an American vessel, with the "stars and stripes" floating triumphantly above him; and assures him that he need never fear while under the protection of that glorious ensign.

FROM JAMAICA.

The Post-Offices' Difficulties Settled—The General Elections—Steamers from Jamaica to Liverpool—Execution—Market and General News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Tuesday, Aug. 21, 1860.

The long-pending differences between the Mother Country and this Colony, in reference to the transfer of the Post-office Department from Imperial to local control, have at length been settled. The act to effect the transfer, passed during the late special session of the Legislature, held in the month of April last, has received the assent of her Majesty the Queen, and the Department has been formally handed over to the management of the Colonial Government. It was impossible to secure a proper control of the Department, whilst the direction was from the Head-office in London, nearly five thousand miles away; it is, therefore, for the best interest of the Colony that the Department should be placed under the local Government. It was, moreover, very inconsistent, that whilst this country was favored with responsible Government, the civil departments of such Government should be regulated by authority from England. With all these considerations, however, as loyal subjects of the Queen, the Colonists cannot but feel regret, when they behold the bonds which have so long connected the Colony to the Mother Country, being thus gradually severed. The Department was never well managed whilst it was under Her Majesty's Government; those many improvements which Sir ROWLAND HILL, from time to time, has effected in the Postal system at home, have never reached the Colonies; and, hence it is, the Colonial Post-offices have been, all along, a losing concern to the Government. Since the formal handing over of the Department to the Island authorities, great alterations and improvements have been commenced. A new staff of officers has been appointed at reduced salaries; and the penny postage system has been adopted in certain parts of the Island, where there are favorable roads. Under the old management, a letter weighing under half an ounce used to cost 4d. (about eight cents) for a transit within ten miles, and that, too, by railroad.

The General Elections are now quite concluded, and the country has settled down once more into its wonted propriety. The Legislature will be called together in the course of a month or six weeks; then we shall see what the appeal to the country will bring forth.

In my preceding letter I was rather enthusiastic about the regularity with which I should soon forward my letter, from the facilities that would soon be afforded me by a line of packet steamers which was expected shortly to run between New York and this island, under a subsidy from the Colonial Government. Soon after the sailing of the *Mary Mearns*, the first steamer of the proposed line arrived—the *Baltimore*—having on board the agent of the Company with whom the contract was to be made. The terms offered, however, were not satisfactory to the Executive Committee, and they immediately concluded a contract with HOLT, of Liverpool, who now runs a line of steamers between the latter port and this island. He will, of course, have to put on a line between Kingston and New-York. For all purposes of my communication this arrangement will answer as well, the only drawback being the uncertainty as to when a commencement will be made.

On Friday last a public execution took place in this city, the culprit being a private in the Second West India (Black) Regiment, who had murdered a fellow-soldier by deliberately shooting him through the heart. Another murder has been committed in one of the out-parishes. The offender in this case is a woman, who has been apprehended on a Coroner's warrant.

The *Baltimore* takes a large cargo of fruits, consisting chiefly of bananas and pineapples, the only two descriptions in season that will keep long enough after having been plucked from the tree to admit of exportation. There are many other descriptions in season, which add great luxury to the dinner-table, either in the natural state or preserved. There are mangoes, of which there are eleven varieties; naseberries, better known as sappadilloes; cashews, plums; avocado pears, a great luxury at breakfast, being an excellent substitute for fresh butter. Pineapples are now more plentiful than they have been for many seasons past. They are brought into town by the cart-load, and sold as cheap as a penny each, about two cents of your money.

An American steamer, called the *Oascello*, put into this port a week since, being short of coals and having sustained some damage.

In the Produce Market, I find that Sugars range from 17s. to 20s., and this being the end of the season, are still likely to advance. Most of the crops have been shipped, and only the remnants are now offered for sale. Rum fetches from 2s. 9d. to 3s. per gallon. Favored brands command higher rates. I can say nothing of Coffee, as the crops will not commence till September. According to the *Prices Current*, Coffee is in demand in England and fetches high prices.

With regard to the Provision Market, I find there is a good supply of American Breadstuffs, Pork, Fish, &c. The only article with which the market is ill supplied is white pine lumber; but cargoes are on the water.

PERSONAL.

—The Tax Collector in East Bridgeport, Conn., caught a hard customer the other day. He attempted to sell a piece of land for the payment of a tax which had been refused, when the lady-like proprietor of the grounds warned him off the premises. As he did not comply with her orders, she produced a cowhide, and belabored him with it most lustily, her husband standing by and encouraging her by shouting, "Go in old gal," "It won't cost any more to give him a big whipping than a small one," &c., &c.

—Gov. Gist, of South Carolina, wants to go to the National Horse Show soon to be held at Springfield, Mass., but he can't. The Constitution of the State declares the Gubernatorial chair vacant if the occupant leaves the limits of the State during his term of office.

—Mrs. Holmes, a lady twenty years of age, while going with her husband and infant child from Boston to Bangor, Maine, attempted to commit suicide by jumping from the steamboat about 5 o'clock in the morning. She laid her child in a birth, took off her hoop skirt and was soon overboard. Fortunately her fall was observed and she was rescued. Mrs. Holmes has lately been subject to fits of insanity.

—John A. Bowman, of Chicago, who was arrested some weeks since charged with purloining letters from the Post-office, in which he was a clerk, has just been discharged. The Government failed to appear against him.

—The family of Michael Quinnan, in Suffield, Conn., was poisoned on Tuesday by eating freely of toad-stools, having mistaken them for mushrooms. Two of the children are already dead and Mrs. Quinnan and the youngest child, two years of age, are not expected to survive.

—Mr. Opie State, one of the editors of the Wytheville, Va., *Telegraph*, and Mr. W. W. Hanson, Cashier of the Farmers' Bank in the same town, had a dispute regarding local politics, which terminated in a street encounter. Mr. State shot at Mr. Hanson with his revolver, wounding him twice. The affray occurred on Saturday, and Mr. Hanson died from his injuries on Monday. Mr. State was held to answer in bonds of $2,000.

—Wm. J. Hubbard has been granted by the Legislature of Virginia, the exclusive right to take casts from Houdon's statue of Washington. He is now producing bronze duplicates at his foundry in Sidney, Virginia. That State, with North and South Carolina, have already secured copies, and the Richmond *Enquirer* says that New-York and Missouri are about to follow their example.

—Mr. T. A. Newton, of Ogdensburgh, has been made happy by an order from the purveyor for His Royal Highness, for forty pounds of grapes, a basket of peaches, one of egg plums, and one of blue plums. Before many days we shall know whether the Prince, when eating grapes, swallows the skins.

FROM THE PIKE'S PEAK REGIONS.

Meteorological—Farming Experiments—Judge Lynch—Tenacity of Life—Indian Depredations—Condition of the Mines—Returning Home—The Census.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

DENVER CITY, Monday, Aug. 13, 1860.

The meteorology of this country appears to be as unsettled as the condition of the mines. Last Summer and Fall the principal characteristic of the weather was an almost uninterrupted dryness. Between the 1st of May and the 1st of December the aggregate fall of rain did not exceed five inches. This year the "locks of heaven" are opened almost daily, and pleasant showers, alternated several times a week by perfect torrents of rain, have become stereotyped afternoon visitations of our people. At one time not less than six inches fell in the course of three hours. At another, nearly fifteen poured upon the astonished denizens of this ungodly town in about six. Fortunately, the ground on which it rests consists to a large extent of sand, which causes the absorption of the unnecessarily large supplies of water in a desirable shortness of time.

Frequently, as the atmosphere is cooled off hereabouts by rains, the temperature in clear weather is not by any means as refreshing as one would suppose it to be from the great elevation of the locality above the level of the sea, (5,100 feet.) The rays of the sun have been as scorching in this vicinity during the last four weeks as anywhere in the States. At noon, the thermometer hardly ever showed less than 92°—98° above zero, and several times it recorded 100°. The difference between the temperature of the noon hours and that of the evenings and mornings is, however, greater than in more easterly latitudes, it being from 20°—35°. The nights are, indeed, always so cool that the use of one and at times even two blankets cannot well be dispensed with.

From the mountains, we also hear of a frequent interruption of mining operations by heavy rains. The streams are all very high. On the Western Slope, especially, prospectors find it almost impossible to continue their pursuit of gold in consequence of the impassability of the innumerable tributaries of the Green and Grand Rivers. A report has just reached this city, that several hundred soldiers have been for some weeks obliged to camp on the right bank of Grand River, because of the unusually high stage of its waters. They are said to be from Camp Floyd, *en route* for New-Mexico. Their detention is reported to have resulted in an almost entire consumption of their supply of provisions, which necessitated the dispatching of express-riders by a roundabout route to the settlements in New-Mexico, for the purpose of procuring a new stock.

Should the drouth of last Summer prove an exceptional feature of the climate of this country, the apprehensions of the necessity of artificial irrigation, for farming purposes, on the Plains, and of the construction of extensive ditches and flumes, for the supply of some of the placer diggings, will not prevail much longer.

During the warm season of 1859, hardly anything in the way of regular farming was attempted in the gold regions. Small crops of garden vegetables were the only tests of the capacity of the soil of the valleys then made. This Spring, several farms were, however, started on a small scale, at various points in the bottom-lands of the South Platte and the valley of Vasquez Fork or Clear Creek. I have just been shown some specimens of Spring wheat and oats from a Clear Creek farm of about 45 acres. The grains of the former are unusually well formed, and the heads of the stalks contain eight of them, instead of the usual four of Eastern wheat. It is expected that from 35 to 40 bushels of wheat will be harvested per acre, while of oats not less than 100 are looked for. This is certainly very encouraging, and gives me more confidence in the future of the country than would the discovery of never so rich placers.

Of vegetables, a most luxuriant crop is just commencing to supply our market. Beans, peas, cucumbers, tomatoes, beets, cabbage-heads, watermelons, etc., etc., have all been raised in quantities and of a quality that cannot fail to prove satisfactory both to the producer and consumer. The cabbage-heads, particularly, are of truly enormous size. Of potatoes but few are said to have been planted. The principal supply of that indispensable article will be imported from New-Mexico, where a surplus for exportation is expected.

Some small patches of corn have also been raised. Their appearance is, however, sickly. The late frosts in June are likely to debar its culture on a large scale. Enough will probably be raised for table purposes.

The law of self-defence which our lawless (in a double sense) community has been forced to adopt by the rapidly succeeding outbreaks of violence upon the lives and property of our citizens, is still exacting its victims. Thieves and such as are too liberal in the use of their revolvers and bowie-knives are tried almost daily by the Vigilance Committee. Outright murder, however, has not been committed since the killing of GAUS by GORDON some three weeks ago.

The punishment inflicted by the "people" upon those that outrage its rights of person and property are of a three-fold character. 1. Death by hanging. 2. Flagellation and banishment from the country. 3. Simple banishment. This list of penalties cannot possibly be further diversified in consequence of the utter absence of all public prisons. The impossibility of keeping offenders in safe custody necessitates a prompt administration of justice in one of the stated manners.

The application of the whip to the bodies of thieves is the punishment, the execution of which has thus far proved the most difficult. Although people do not even shrink from putting a rope around a murderer's neck and driving a wagon from under him, they appear to be exceedingly loath to ply the lash upon the bared limbs of convicted pilferers. The other day, a miserable wretch, who claimed the name of SAMUEL R. DANN, was caught with three stolen mules, tried and sentenced to receive "twenty-five" upon his back. But about nineteen of these could be administered, the "limb of the law" having fainted away after applying that number, and no one else being willing to take his place. This shows that our variegated population is not entirely destitute of finer feelings.

The greatest drawback to the sway of Judge Lynch has thus far proved the difficulty encountered in raising the means for the keeping of transgressors before and during their respective trials. The only practicable way of doing this was the circulation of subscription lists. The contributions thus obtained were first very liberal, but the calls being repeated, many became rather slow in loosening their purse-strings. Some definite provision for meeting the expense of pursuits, arrests and trials, is absolutely needed, and will probably be made when the perpetration of the next murder will remind our people once more of their duties and dangers in the premises.

The frequency of capital punishment under the Lynch law appears to have produced a certain critical admiration of the art of hanging in the minds of some individuals. A correspondent of a Denver City paper, at least, uses the following language while describing the execution of a Mexican horse-thief, near Colorado City:

"The most thorough order and quiet prevailed, and although your correspondent has witnessed many hangings before, he must confess that *the work was most admirably and completely performed.*"

PAT. DOLIN, one of Capt. MONTGOMERY'S followers, who had not less than six balls lodged in his body more than three weeks since, died only a few days ago, although each of his wounds was from the very first considered mortal. The tenacity of his vital system was only equal to the fortitude displayed in his protracted agony.

Mr. D. J. MANRO, reported to be an entirely reliable person, writes from the California Gulch to the *Western Mountaineer* about certain traces of Indian depredations, found by his party while upon a prospecting expedition to the head waters of the Rio Grande, as follows:

"On the fourth day out, upon descending into a cañon, we discovered indications of a battle between Indians and white men. There were bits of clothing, bones, the silk lining of a hat, a pick, &c., &c. We counted six human skulls and the skeletons of as many horses, the feet of some of them newly shod. One of the skeletons was evidently that of an Indian, as there were parts of a blanket, a quiver of arrows, &c., &c. In a section of a backbone we discovered an arrow-head, which we retained and still have. Before leaving we buried the bones, and named the locality 'Dead Man's Gulch.'

After several days of prospecting, we again came upon the bones of eight or nine men, at the mouth of a small gulch. Some of the remains appeared to be those of white men and others those of Indians. We found a leaf of an account-book, containing the names of several men in the same vicinity."

Last year, many straggling prospectors were known to have met with a cruel end at the hands of the bloody Utahs, and to judge from the above their steadily massacring is continued during the present season.

But little of moment is to be reported concerning the condition of the mines. Nor is the scanty news that reaches us of a favorable character. The owners of the quartz mills are still laboring under unconquered difficulties. Only four mills are positively known to do well with any regularity at all, while a few more at times run well for some hours—only, however, to relapse for days into their former inefficiency. The majority of the mills are at a complete stand-still, and likely to continue so during the remainder of the season. Quartz mining is certainly at a discount just now in the mountains.

The placer-diggings, according to late accounts, are undergoing a change to the worse rather than to the better. The old ones on the south and north forks of Clear Creek are paying but moderate wages, and the new ones on the headwaters of the Blue, Arkansas and South Platte do not seem to turn out as rich as they were supposed to be. From the Arkansas mines it is currently reported that the California Gulch is being rapidly deserted. It was but a short time since considered to surpass the most renowned California placers in richness.

Very little dust comes into this place at the present moment. Of the five banking houses now engaged here in the buying up of dust, but one, CLARK, GRUBER & Co., is doing anything worthy of notice, and even the aggregate value of the bullion bought by the latter firm from the 16th of July to the 10th inst. does not exceed $34,000. Of this amount, they have reduced about $20,000 to the private coin issued from the assay and minting office connected with their establishment.

About $20,000 worth of Eastern exchange is now sold in this place per week. The rates are:

On St. Louis.....2@2½ per cent.
On Chicago.....2@2½ per cent.
On New-York.....2@3 per cent.

The returning tide of disgusted gold-hunters has assumed frightening proportions during the last three weeks. A gentleman, who arrived per express from the river yesterday, informs us that he counted not less than *twelve hundred and ninety-five wagons* moving in an easterly direction, between Leavenworth City and this point. About three hundred were passed that were making for the mines. They were mostly trains loaded with merchandise.

The census is being taken in the gold regions. It is and must be a mere farce, in the face of the fact that hardly any one has a settled location in this country. It will result in nothing but a useless expenditure of money.

MORE SOUTHERN GOOD SENSE.

A Second Letter from Hon. B. F. Perry—Real Feelings of the North and South.

From the Charleston Courier.

TO "MANY CITIZENS OF CHARLESTON."

In your communication addressed to me, in the *Courier* of the 24th inst., you ask whether my recent letter, or my resolutions in the Legislature last Winter, "is intended to be considered my opinion?" and "a candid answer is desired." In all candor and sincerity, I answer both, and will adhere to both with all that "honesty" which you say you have heretofore given me credit for.

The letter and resolutions are not at "variance," as you assert, and this I am ready to show in a few words. First, let me state the circumstances under which my resolutions were penned and offered. Public meetings were held throughout the Northern States, expressing the deepest sympathy with JOHN BROWN, and approving what he had done! No counter meetings had been gotten up, or any expression of public opinion given, at the North, against sentiments so revolting to Christianity and civilization, and which, in my opinion, characterized them as pirates, traitors and assassins.

Under these circumstances my resolutions were offered, as I said in my speech, to rebuke the Northern people. I declared, at the same time and in the same speech, that I did not or could not believe such sentiments and feelings were general in the Northern States. Immediately afterwards, public meetings were held in almost every city and town at the North, denouncing, in the strongest terms, the conduct of JOHN BROWN and all who sympathized with him. Speeches were made and resolutions adopted by the wise and great, as well as by the humble and lowly, entirely satisfactory to the South. The leaders of the Republican Party, even such men as SEWARD and WILSON, declared in the Senate of the United States, that they repudiated such feelings and sentiments. It became manifest that such fiendish sympathy and expressions were confined to the rabid, fanatical Abolitionists alone.

In recent publications made by GERRITT SMITH and LLOYD GARRISON, the leaders of the Abolition party at the North, they bemoan the downfall of their cause in the Northern States, express their want of confidence in the Black Republican party, and their determination not to support such a party in the coming Presidential contest. But there publications are excluded from all Southern papers, and are unknown to the Southern people generally. These honest, rabid, political Abolitionists say what is true—that they have been deceived by the Black Republican party, and that this party cares nothing for the negro; that their only object is to get into power, and when in power, they will make no more noise against the South or slavery! Their only ambition is office and the spoils of office—victory and destruction. In other words, it is a political game which they are playing, without faith or sincerity to any principle whatever!

Now, I repeat and readopt every sentiment, expression and word in my resolutions, and say that I feel an inexpressible scorn and contempt for the infamous, hypocritical sympathy expressed by a *portion* of the Northern people for the attempted insurrection at Harper's Ferry, and that the *general* adoption of such feelings and sentiments, alike revolting to Christianity and civilization, by the Northern States, will make it dishonorable and dishonoring for South Carolina, and the other slaveholding States, to continue united in the same Government with a people whose social and moral tone would characterize them as a nation of pirates, assassins and traitors.

Whenever there is sufficient evidence before the country to induce the Southern States to believe that the non-slaveholding States have *generally adopted* the fiendish doctrines set forth in the addresses and resolutions at the John Brown sympathizing public meetings, I am for disconnecting at once, and forever, all political ties which unite us, as one people, with the Northern States. But I feel and know that such sentiments are now utterly repudiated by the whole Democratic Party North, as well as by the entire Union or Bell and Everett Party, and a large portion of the Black Republican Party, composing, perhaps, nine-tenths of the Northern people. Believing this, as I most sincerely do, I am a Union man till the contrary offers, or until I see an overt act of treason against the Constitution and the South by those who control the Federal Government. I am unwilling to break up the Union on an uncertainty. I will take no counsel from base fear or cowardly apprehension.

A "Secessionist" in the *Mercury* says: "I talk very much like the Tories did in the Revolution, and that he who advises against withdrawing from the Federal Union now would then have opposed a separation from Great Britain. Let us see if we have the same cause for revolution that our ancestors had. The following are some of the grievances which impelled the patriots and sages of the Revolution to separate from the mother country, as set forth in their Declaration of Independence.

Laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good were refused. Governors were forbidden to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance. People were required to relinquish the right of representation in the Legislature. Legislative bodies were called together at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from their public records. Representative houses were dissolved for opposing an invasion of the rights of the people. The population of the Colonies was prevented. The administration of justice was obstructed. A multitude of new offices were created, and successors of officers sent to harass the people, and eat out their substance. Standing armies were kept up in time of peace without the consent of the Legislatures. The military was made independent of and superior to the civil power. The people were subjected to jurisdiction foreign to their constitutions and laws. Large bodies of armed troops were quartered on them. Murderers of the inhabitants of the colonies were protected by mock trials, from punishment. Trade with all parts of the world was cut off. Taxes were imposed without the consent of the people. The trial by jury was denied. The citizens were transported beyond the seas to be tried for pretended offences. Charters were taken away, most valuable laws abolished, and forms of government altered. Legislatures suspended. War was waged against the people. Our seas were plundered, coasts ravaged, towns burnt, and the lives of our people destroyed. Large armies of foreign mercenaries were transported hither to complete the work of desolation and tyranny. Citizens were made to bear arms against their country. Insurrections were excited, and the merciless Indian savage called in to murder all ages and sexes.

Have we any such causes at present for breaking up the Government and dissolving the Union. Since the formation of our Government nine slave States have been added to the Confederacy, viz.: Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Missouri, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Arkansas and Texas. No slave State has ever been excluded from the Federal Union. The Federal Government has recently declared that the people of every new State shall decide for themselves whether they will have or prohibit slavery. The odious Missouri restriction, sanctioned by a Southern President, with Mr. Calhoun in his Cabinet, has been repealed, and in favor of slavery. The Federal Government, with a Northern President at its head,

1855, since that time the mode in which the record of conviction is directed to be made up, would render such recital unnecessary.

That act (Sess. 1855, ch. 266,) directs the form of the record of conviction to be in this respect as follows: "That the prisoner was brought before the Justice on a charge of being a vagrant, and that upon different inquiry, &c., it appearing that the said prisoner is a vagrant within the provisions of the statute, I, the said Justice, did so adjudge," &c.

The commitment is sufficient if it follows the record; and when it is not required that the Justice should insert in the record the particular grounds on which the charge of vagrancy is based, it cannot be necessary to recite them in the commitment.

The words defining the particular causes of vagrancy may therefore be regarded as surplusage, and the charge of being a vagrant and being committed thereon is sufficient.

The prisoner is not without means of reviewing the judgment appealed from, and I do not feel at liberty under this proceeding to review that trial. At any rate, I am not willing to discharge a prisoner because the facts necessary to be proven are not recited in the commitment.

I concur with the views of Mr. Justice Sutherland, in the case of Catharine Forbes, so far as they are expressed as to what is necessary to be proven in order to make out the offence; and unless, on a review of the case, it should appear that all the facts necessary to constitute the offence are proven, the conviction should be reversed; but as I do not consider that all such facts should necessarily be recited in the commitment, I feel bound to remand the prisoner, on the ground that the commitment is regular on its face, and the decision of the Justice cannot be reviewed in this proceeding.

The prisoner must be remanded.

Libel Suit against the Times.

ANOTHER MOTION.

James Jay Howard vs. *Henry J. Raymond.*—This is an action of libel against the editor of the TIMES. The facts of the case have been previously published. The case now came up at the Special Term of the Superior Court, before Justice PIERREPONT, on motion of the plaintiff for judgment, because of the frivolousness of the defendant's answer.

H. P. Herdman, counsel for plaintiff, contended that the matters stated in the answer were none of them sufficient as a defence; and that the case was a proper one to be tried before a Sheriff's Jury.

Benjamin Vaughan Abbott opposed the motion, contending that it was too late to move for judgment on the frivolousness of the answer, after having moved, as the plaintiff had done a few weeks previous, to make the answer more definite and certain. If the answer was now frivolous, it must have been so prior to that motion. To move that the answer be amended was a concession that when amended it would not be frivolous. Moreover, the Court of Appeals had decided that such matters as were set up in the answer in this case were pleadable. After argument, decision was reserved.

H. P. Herdman for motion; Benjamin Vaughan Abbott opposed.

United States District Court.

Before Judge Betts.

Maynard T. Thorn, et al., vs. *the Steam Tug Underwriter.*—This was a libel filed by the owners of the steam tug *Maryland*, to recover the damages occasioned to her by a collision between the two tugs, which occurred several miles outside of Sandy Hook, on the 11th of December, 1859. The *Maryland* claimed that she had just spoken the ship *Geneva*, and agreed to tow her up to New-York City, and that the *Underwriter* coming up undertook to run between the ship and the *Maryland*, and in so doing struck the latter, doing great damage.

The owners of the *Underwriter* alleged that they merely approached the ship to ask if she had seen any other vessels outside, and that she did not run into the *Maryland*, but was run into by her.

The Court, on the evidence, decided that the *Underwriter* was in fault, and directed a decree for the libellants, with a reference to ascertain the damages.

For libellants, Mr. Malcolm; for claimants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Wetmore et al.* vs. *Birdsall et al.*—Motion granted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

PIERREPONT, J.—*Meyer* vs. *Creamer.*—Motion granted, unless defendant pays certain costs to be taxed, and the costs of this motion, and serve an amended answer within ten days after service of copy of this order.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 1.

$5,000	U. S. 5s, '74	102¾	50	Mich. Central R.	s30 67⅞
1,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	90¾	205	do	67⅞
2,000	do	90¾	50	do	s60 67½
1,000	do	90¾	150	do	b30 68¼
2,000	Vir. State 6s	90¾	100	do	s30 67⅝
1,000	N.C. State 6s	100	20	do	67¾
6,000	do. State 6's	81¾	50	do	s10 67¾
4,000	Louis'a State 6s	98	100	C. B. & Quin. R	c 87
5,000	N. Y. Central 6s	96	50	do	c 87½
2,000	Erie 2d Mtg. Bs	102½	200	Mil. & Miss. R	12
4,000	R. R. 2d M. Bs. ext.	101½	100	do	12¾
1,000	M. Cen. 8 ₱ ct. 1st		200	do	b60 12⅝
2,000	R. Fund Con. Bds	101	25	Mich. So. & N. I. R	19¾
11,000	Mich. S. 2d M. Bs	59	625	do	s10 20
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs	96	100	do	20⅛
1,000	T. H. & A. 1st m.	83	50	do	b30 20½
5,000	do	84	50	M. So. & N. I. G. S	43
5,000	Ch. & N. W. 2d m.	35	50	do	b30 43¼
1,000	Gal. & C. R. 1st m.	75	1025	do	42¾
2,000	Clev. & T. S. F. Bs.	79	100	do	s60 42½
5,000	L. E. & W. 2d M. Bs	47	100	do	s30 42½
13	Amer. Ex. Bank	103½	50	Panama R	s60 124
5	Park Bank	113	50	do	s10 124½
5	Artisans' Bank	99	250	Ill. C. R. scrip	s60 85
5	Pacific Mail S. Co.	77½	200	do	s30 85
460	N. Y. Central R.	83¼	50	do	b30 85⅛
100	do	b60 83⅝	100	do	b10 85¼
650	do	83½	600	do	s10 85¾
50	do	83	900	Gal. & Chi. R	76⅜
250	Erie Railroad	b30 27	100	do	s60 76⅝
300	do	27	415	do	77
250	do	b10 27	50	do	77⅛
850	do	bnw 27	250	do	s60 77
200	do	26⅞	150	do	s10 77¼
150	Hudson River R	s10 56⅜	200	do	b30 77⅜
100	do	s60 56¼	100	do	b60 78¼
100	do	56⅜	150	do	b60 78½
200	Harlem Railroad	17	965	Cleve. & Toledo R	44¾
100	do	b10 17	300	do	s10 44¾
100	do	b60 17⅜	400	do	s30 44¾
300	do	16⅞	200	do	s30 44⅞
200	do	16⅜	100	do	s30 44½
100	do	b60 16¼	400	do	s30 44⅝
50	do	b10 16½	100	do	b30 45
200	do	16¾	100	Chic. & R. I. R	79¾
200	Reading R	b60 45¾	525	do	79
500	do	b60 46	800	do	b30 79⅜
850	do	45	50	do	b60 80
50	do	s60 45	100	do	s30 79¾
300	do	45⅛	50	do	s60 79
200	do	45¼	50	do	s30 79
300	do	s60 45¼			

MONDAY, Sept. 3—A. M.

The Trade of the past week was unusually active, and as far as we are advised, in all departments, on a paying basis. The Importers and Domestic Commission men are making heavy sales, the partial falling off in Southern trade being fully recompensed by the reawakened prosperity in the northwest. The Dry Goods Jobbers are busy, and the Grocery houses gradually enlarging their sales as the season advances for sending supplies to the interior of this State, to Ohio and the other Lake States of the West. The California trade is also improving, and the latest overland advices from San Francisco are to the purport of better prices for nearly all Eastern shipments, and considerable activity in tonnage for the supply of Australia with Wheat and Flour, of California growth. The great drawback of excessively dear Money at that point in carrying on business and making advances is also being gradually removed. In the Grain trade, here, our New-York Canals and Railways are having very full employment and at advancing rates of compensation for doing the large business that now comes to them. In turn, the deliveries of Grain and Flour meet a ready and free export demand, limited only by the inadequate supply of tonnage for Europe, and consequent high freights. The shipping interest, so long depressed by poor Grain crops and scant employment, is now reaping a golden harvest, with every reasonable prospect that it will not prove a short one, as all accounts from the West concur in representing the supplies of new Wheat, and the promise of new Corn, as unprecedentedly great. The transatlantic accounts, on the other hand, are of continued unseasonable weather in England—of injury to the Potato crop, and of such serious damage to the English Wheat crop as to reduce the chances of an average yield even if the weather should now improve. The only serious drawback at home is from the drouth in some of the Southern and Southwestern States, where the important staple of Indian Corn threatens to be cut short, and the Cotton crop reduced. The latter, however, promises to come forward early—considerable activity in the receipts of new Cotton being already experienced at New-Orleans. Should the *weight* of the crop be reduced, by the drouth on the uplands, equal to 10 or even 20 ₱ cent. on the general result, the chances are, from the immense wants of Manchester and the increased consumption by our New-England mills, that this deficiency will be fully compensated by increase of *price*. Assuming that the plant of the Spring, with a uniformly favorable Summer and Fall season, might have yielded 5,000,000 bales, the estimates are now variously reduced, under the advices of the effect of the drought, to 4,000,000@4,250,000 bales, as against 4,600,000 bales gathered last year, and these figures are subject to other contingencies of weather later in the season.

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry-Goods table in our last paper, amount to $5,777,425, against $4,294,411 the same week last season. These make, for four even weeks in August, a total of $22,067,280, and allowing for three odd days at the beginning of the month, the Custom-house total, which we hope to present in official shape, in a few days, is likely to be about the same as August, 1859, to wit: $24,301,172. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce, for the week, are $2,021,462, against $1,248,531 same week last season, and the Export of Specie as follows:

Aug. 27	Steamer Empire City, Havana: Doubloons	$136,000
Aug. 29	Steamer Persia, Liverpool: California Gold Bars	313,832
	Silver Bars	7,000
	American Gold Coin	125,000
Aug. 31	Steamer New-York, Bremen: German Silver Coin	800
Aug. 31	Steamer New-York, Havre: American Silver Coin	100,000
	Gold and Silver Coin	50,000
	American Gold Coin	83,500
Aug. 31	Steamer Hammonia, Hamburg: American Gold Coin	100,000
	American Gold Coin and Bars	165,800
Aug. 31	Steamer Glasgow, Liverpool	220,334
	Total	$1,302,266
Against same week last year		$509,649

The shipments of Saturday included in the above were $720,000, an unexpected falling off from the previous Saturday of a million of dollars, attributable to the turn in the Money Market to the full standard of 7 ₱ per cent., which while moderating the remittances abroad by the importers, tends to reduce the rate of Exchange rather below the Specie standard. A good part of the business on London for the last mail was done outside the regular drawers, who have been active exporters of Bullion of late, at 109¾ ₱ cent., and the supply of bills is already on the increase from both the direct and Southern export movement of Grain and Cotton. The reëstablishment of confidence and advance of price in the Liverpool Cotton Market have also had a sensible influence upon the views of several of our leading banking houses here, who were at least partially out of the market as drawers in July and August. The advance in Money to 7 ₱ cent. is now quite general, both on temporary Loan and on Discounts within 60@90 days, while longer date bills must be of the very best class to command the money at this rate. The Sub-Treasury Specie balance now stands $5,607,627, against $5,985,545 at the close of the previous week. The Specie Average at Bank, influenced by the shipment of Saturday week, and the movement of the week proper, is likely to be down, on the statement of this afternoon, to about $19,250,000 against $20,117,000 last Monday, and the aggregate line of Loans and Discounts down to about $129,500,000, as against $130,578,000 on the last statement. These changes, with the advance of interest to 7 ₱ cent., and the near prospect of larger exports of Grain and Cotton have, within a few days past, considerably reduced the current of Specie shipments and so turned the feeling in Exchange, as to render a steady Bank movement, so far at least as the Specie Average is concerned, through September, altogether probable. No Specie is wanted for the Northwest, the demand from that quarter being for additional Bank Note Currency, and none is likely to be required South for several months to come.

The California steamer of August 10, arrived yesterday and will deliver this morning $934,553 in Gold, and 604 bags of Silver ore, (the produce of the Ophir Silver Mining Company,) as follows:

Butcher & Bros	$5,000	Reuben Meader	$3,500
C. H. Grant & Co	1,050	Order	3,300
T. H. & J. S. Bacon	10,000	Kerby, Bryne & Co	5,800
W. T. Coleman & Co	12,000	Eugene Kelly & Co	44,000
J. B. Weir	4,450	Wellington & Abbott	8,000
J. G. Parker & Son	8,000	L. Von Hoffman & Co	119,000
A. F. & C. E. Tilton	4,000	Wm. Hoge & Co	43,000
De Rham & Co	30,750	Jennings & Brewster	11,000
Wm. Heller & Co	32,900	P. Naylor	10,000
Order	11,461	Am. Ex. Bank	54,000
J. Strauss Bros. & Co.	37,384	Duncan Sherman & Co	194,956
H. Cohn & Co	14,000	Freeman & Co	11,000
Z. Einstein & Bro	9,000	Wells, Fargo & Co	175,000
A. S. Rosebaum	12,500	Wells, Fargo & Co	27,000
R. Meader & O. Adams	11,000	Am. Ex. Bank	21,000
Total			$934,553
J. F. Joy		2 bags silver ore.	
E. Kelly & Co		61 bags silver ore.	
Wakeman, Dimon & Co		3 bags silver ore.	
Howland & Aspinwall		538 bags silver ore.	
Total		604 bags silver ore.	

COURSE OF THE STOCK-EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of the United States	102¾@103
New-York Central	84¼@83¾@83¼
New-York and Erie	29½@28½@27
Reading	46¼@45½
Rock Island	83@78¼@79¼
Michigan Guaranteed	47¾@42¼@43
Michigan Southern	23@19¾@20¼
Michigan Central	72@67¾@68¼
Toledo	48@44@45
Galena	81¾@76½@78@77¼
Illinois Central	87½@85@85¼
Panama	126@124½
Pacific Mail	80@77½
Missouris	81¾@81¾
Virginias	91¼@90¼@91
Tennessees	90¾@90¾
Illinois Central Bonds	96@96¾
Hudson River	59¼@56¼@56¾
Harlem Preferred	47¾@44
Delaware and Hudson	95¼@93
Burlington and Quincy	90@87¼

The Stock dealings of the week to Friday afternoon were on the downward turn, with considerable daily activity, both in the way of realizing for Cash and in putting out new contracts for the further decline. The contest between the speculators on the Railway Specie list, especially the Westerns, was quite animated, the advantage generally resting with the sellers for the fall. But on Saturday forenoon, the demand for the Western Roads was on a liberal scale again, and turned prices in the upward direction. At the conclusion of the early Board, a motion to dispense with the afternoon session was carried by a close vote, after which the dealings were transferred to the Street, and at irregular prices. New-York Central sold through the day as low as 83, and as high as 83¾, closing 83¼@83½ ₱ cent. on the Street at 3½ o'clock. There was considerable excitement on Galena and Chicago Shares, for which there were strong buyers both on order from Chicago and for the *Bull* speculators here. It sold down to 76¼ on Friday afternoon, making the decline 5 ₱ cent for the week; then up 77½@78 on Saturday, closing on the Street 77½ ₱ cent. The demand also improved at the close for Michigan Southern, Michigan Central, Illinois Central, Rock Island and Toledo, induced by the decided previous fall of 3 ₱ cent. on each. Among the New-York roads, the decline since Saturday week is 1⅞ on Central, 2¼ on Erie, (the latter showing more firmness on Saturday,) while Harlem and Hudson were sold down, each about 3 ₱ cent. from the closing of Saturday week. The speculation for the Fall was favored, first, by the transition of the Money Market to 7 ₱ cent., but mainly urged no doubt by the argument that the large and long-sustained previous advance of 15 or 20 ₱ cent. on most of the Western descriptions, and from 5 to 8 ₱ cent. on the New-York Shares, ought to come down with this change in Money. The other consideration of the business actually doing, and unquestionably to be done this month and next, on the roads is for the moment lost sight of, and even the continued advance in Erie and Illinois Central in London merged in the declining tendency of the general market here. At the very close on Saturday the market was unsettled, and its favorable tone for the present week left in warm dispute between competing speculators inside the Exchange and on the Street.

The change in Money referred to has not affected State Securities, which rather improved in demand, partly from the recent absorption for Western banking, and by the Savings Banks here, and partly from the fresh orders coming forward from the free bankers in Illinois and Wisconsin. The Railway mortgages, with some few exceptions, are also well maintained, though there is less activity in the Board dealings than early in August.

From our Chicago papers of Friday we compile the following in regard to the Grain trade. The comparative receipts at that port, by rail and canal from the interior, for four weeks in August, were:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Aug. 7	301,967	160,587	918,898
Aug. 14	411,977	356,763	1,212,795
Aug. 21	909,750	523,133	1,648,110
Aug. 28	1,244,955	853,900	1,345,187
Total bush.	2,868,649	1,894,383	5,119,940

The fourth week's receipts last season by rail were quite heavy, and on this account the relative increase of traffic will probably be less than on the previous two weeks. The *Commercial Express* of Mr. WELLS remarks:

"The total receipts of flour and grain in the last three days are 586,478 bushels, and the shipments in the same time are 467,443 bushels, which facts alone are evidences both of an active and a healthy market. The prospect is certainly very fine for the whole Northwest for the coming year at least—abundant crops and good prices. Trade must be active and remunerative, and all departments of enterprise thrive in proportion. Wheat is 10 cents higher to-day than a week ago, and active at 97 cents for No. 1 Spring, 84 cents for No. 2 do., $1 for No. 1 Red, and 90 cents for No. 2 do. Flour has come up with the advance in wheat until the best Spring brands are bringing $4 65@$4 85, and medium do. $4 40@$4 50, and an active market. Corn is more steady, with some speculative demand, and 1@2 cents higher than a week since. This advance in flour and grain is in spite of higher freights; vessels will not take wheat to Buffalo now under 15c.@16c., nor to Kingston or Oswego under 22c. The rates by water are so high that railroads are actually offering to carry at the same prices."

The *Times and Herald*, of Friday, quotes as follows:

"The receipts yesterday were 2,475 barrels flour and 195,650 bushels grain, (143,907 bushels of which were wheat;) and the shipments were 1,465 barrels flour and 220,038 bushels grain, against 2,945 barrels flour and 86,682 bushels grain received, and 411 barrels flour, 77,321 bushels grain shipped on the corresponding day in 1859. There was more demand for choice brands of Spring wheat flour, and a fair business was done at $4 40@$4 65 ₱ barrel for favorite brands. The wheat market opened firm and active at 74c.@76c. for rejected Spring and Winter, 84c. for No. 2 Spring, 87c. for No. 1 do., 90c.@91c. for No. 2 Red Winter, and 99c.@$1 01 for No. 1 Red do. There was a better feeling in corn, and a good business was done at 35c. for No. 2, and 36c.@36½c. for No. 1. Oats were quiet at 18c.@20c. in store. Rye and Barley unchanged. Freights were firm at 15c. for wheat to Buffalo, and 22c. to Kingston, with but few desirable vessels in port. The receipts of Timothy seed were 4,983 bushels, and market active at $2@$2 10, which is a decline."

The following quotations of uncurrent money and land warrants are from the office of GWYNNE & DAY, No 12 Wall-street.

	Discount		Discount
New-England	1-5@ —	South Carolina and Georgia	1 @ —
New-York State	3-10@ —	Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa	1¼@ —
New-Jersey, (except free Banks)	1-5@ —	Louisiana	¾@1
Phil'phia Banks	1-5@ —	Michigan	1 @ —
Interior Pe'vania	½@ ¾	Missouri	1¼@1½
Baltimore Banks	¾@ ⅞	Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana	¾@1
Interior Maryland	⅞@ ⅞	Mobile	1½@2
Delaware Banks, 5 and up	1-5@ —	Tennessee	1 @ —
Virginia	¾@1	Canada	½@ —
North Carolina	1¼@ —		

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acres	$1 05	$1 10
80 acres	84	92
120 acres	73	80
160 acres	75	82

The Toledo *Blade* reports of that market:

"The receipts of Flour and Grain at this point for the past few weeks has been very large. Each week since harvest has out-done its predecessor in the amounts of the staple articles of produce brought to and shipped from this city. To show what has been done, and at the same time what each route of transportation is doing towards this grand result, we here with analyze the receipts of the past four weeks.

The receipts of Flour have been from the following sources:

Week ending	M. S. R.	T. & W. R.	D. & M. R.	Canal.
Aug. 4—bbls.	7,580	3,177	1,680	5,385
Aug. 11	7,805	3,573	100†	4,729
Aug. 18	8,749	4,478	1,100†	5,516
Aug. 25	10,027	4,368	2,320	6,176
Totals	33,971	15,596	5,200	21,806

Total receipts, four weeks, 76,573 bbls.

The receipts of wheat reported are from the following sources:

Week ending.	M. S. R.	T. & W. R.	D. & M. R.	Canal
Aug. 4	63,258	105,985	12,591	50,557
Aug. 11	87,860	125,964	3,324†	74,153
Aug. 18	110,152	140,504	9,053†	100,538
Aug. 25	88,287	107,523	18,006	89,072
Total	349,587	479,975	42,984	314,320

Total receipts of Wheat for the past four weeks, bushels 1,186,868

The receipts of Corn were as follows:

Week ending.	M. S. R	T. & W. R.	D. & M. R.	Canal.
Aug. 4	12,915	70,887	1,589	54,390
Aug. 11	7,627	73,449	225†	53,926
Aug. 18	5,088	76,578	300†	34,110
Aug. 25	4,840	106,516	2,600	39,949
Total	30,470	327,430	4,724	182,377

Total receipts of corn, four weeks 545,001 bush.
†Two days only reported.

COAL TONNAGE—WEEK AND SEASON.

	1859. Week.	1859. Total.	1860. Week.	1860. Total.
P. & R. R. R.	27,214	1,121,373	43,670	1,327,268
Schuyl. Canal	41,630	813,580	36,082	865,705
L. Val. R. R.	10,630	387,729	14,078	523,641
Lehigh Canal	30,549	617,144	31,197	663,216
Scranton & Pa.	14,969	388,339	20,110	537,491
Do. North	4,303	130,065	5,783	134,559
Pa. Coal Co.	22,621	441,265	26,076	401,541
Del. & H. Co.	—	321,743	—	262,466
Wyoming So.	—	191,019	—	180,173
Do. North	—	30,251	—	32,698
Shamokin	4,631	96,682	4,589	117,913
Trevorton	1,961	80,525	1,815	61,580
Broad Top	2,888	80,284	4,717	122,721
Sh. Mt., H. &	2,031	35,679	2,286	58,456
Lykens Valley	2,041	28,980	2,202	41,981
Total	165,488	4,765,438	192,605	5,331,419

The Post-office Department, we understand, has effected a contract with E. S. ALVORD, of Indiana, the Superintendent of the Overland Mail Company, and of the Western Stage Company, for the transportation of the mail between the Missouri River and Denver City. Service will commence at an early day.

The *Alta California*, of Aug. 11, says of the Grain trade at San Francisco:

"Within the past year, the exports from California have increased about two hundred ₱ cent.—much of this being produce sent to the Atlantic States. There are now ten charters offering for Californian cargoes, and not vessels enough to take them. Two ships, laden with the teeming produce of our soil, sailed, last week, for New-York. This is a significant fact, and illustrates to the world, that vast as are the exports of the precious metals from this State, California by no means depends upon Gold and Silver for her sources of wealth. But the story is not all told yet. At this moment about as many vessels are loading in San Francisco for New-York, as there are in the latter place for San Francisco. In whatever part of the city front the curious observer walks, he will find the rich argosy from the grain fields pouring its yellow tide into the capacious holds of great ships. The boast of our orators, a few years since, that California would one day become the granary, as she is already one of the treasuries, of the world, seems likely to become verified as a prophecy. In a ramble yesterday around the wharves, we noticed no less than nine vessels—some of them ships of the largest class—loading with the produce of California's fertile soil. All over the world it will be wafted—some to China and Australia, and Ireland—and some will reach New-York, at which distributing point it will take a second impulse across the Atlantic to Europe, and feed millions of mouths where the name of California is scarcely known. The subject offers a fruitful theme for speculation, as exemplifying the wonderful changes which only a decade of years can accomplish in these latter times. Only a few years ago we were dependent upon Chile and the Atlantic States for the very bread we eat. Now, the tables are turned, and we are dispensing the bounteous issue of our valleys the world over. Perhaps another ten years will find us eclipsing all the world beside in wine and wool. It is more than likely. The ships now loading with Californian produce are, the *Champion*, at Market-street wharf, consigned to WM. NEWELL & Co., bound to New-York; the *Jacob Bell*, at Vallejo-street wharf, consigned to C. A. LOW & Co., bound to Hong-Kong; the *Lizzie Spaulding*, at Vallejo-street wharf, consigned to LOOPMANSCHAP & Co., bound to Melbourne; the *Wild Ranger*, at Vallejo-street wharf, consigned to GEO. T. GRIMES, and bound to Melbourne; the bark *Kleber*, at Market-street wharf, to ALSOP & Co., for Melbourne; the *Cowper*, (late from Victoria,) at Hathaway's wharf; ship *Georges*, (late from Carmen Island with salt,) at Rincon Point, for New-York; the ship *Comet*, (consigned to DEWITT, KITTLE & Co.,) lying at Pacific-street wharf, for Hong-Kong; ship *Pampero*, at Rincon Dock, for New-York. The aggregate amount of produce carried away by this fleet will amount to upwards of ten thousand tons.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 1, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 99 bbls. Ashes; 21, 291 bbls. Flour; 525 bbls. Corn Meal; 11,311 bush. Wheat; 34,741 bush. Corn; 4,363 bush. Oats; 7 pkgs. Provisions and 924 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been quiet, yet steady at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 56¼ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 569 bbls., including 422 bbls. Pots, and 147 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Has been inactive, to-day, at former prices. Stock of all kinds on hand, 41,300 pkgs. Same time last year, 124,782 pkgs.

COTTON—Sales have been limited, yet prices have been maintained.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	7	7	7⅛	7¼
Middling, ₱ lb	10¾	10⅞	11	11⅛
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	12¾	12¾	13	13¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—Holders have advanced their asking prices for desirable lots of State and Western Flour, but the demand has been less active, especially from shippers, and the market closes rather tamely. We have heard of sales of 15,400 bbls., including superfine State at $5 50@$5 65; inferior to choice extra State at $5 75@$5 90, chiefly at $5 80@$5 85; superfine Western at $5 45@$5 60; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 70@$6 40; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, $5 75@$6 50; very inferior extra Ohio, $5 75@$5 90; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, $6@$6 20, chiefly at $6 10 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 50	@$5 65
Extra State	5 75	@ 5 90
Superfine Western	5 45	@ 5 60
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 70	@ 6 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 75	@ 6 50
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 75	@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping bd.	6 00	@ 6 30
Extra Ohio, trade brand	6 25	@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 90	@ 6 00
Extra Genesee	6 10	@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	6 10	@ 7 00

Southern Flour has been less freely offered and has been in fair demand at firmer rates. The reported transactions add up 2,850 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $6 00@$6 30 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 35@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands ₱ bbl. Canadian is in fair request, including superfine, at $5 50@$5 60, and inferior to very choice extra, $5 70@$7 50 ₱ bbl. 620 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour continues in fair demand at $3 30@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and buoyant at $3 80@$3 85 for Jersey, $3 35@$3 50 for Western and $3 90@$3 95 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less freely dealt in to-day. Buyers were reluctant to pay asking prices. The available supply is light, and most holders are very firm. Sales have been reported of 63,000 bushels, including white Western, poor to very choice, at $1 40@$1 60; soft do. do. at $1 35; amber Western, part to arrive, at $1 38@$1 40; red Western, inferior to good, at $1 33@$1 38; Milwaukee Club, $1 33@$1 33½; the latter rate for choice on the dock; choice amber Iowa Spring at $1 35; white Kentucky at $1 55@$1 60, and red Delaware (inferior) at $1 30 ₱ bushel. Corn is heavy, and it closes with a downward tendency; sales 61,000 bushels at 66c.@66c., to arrive and here, for mixed Western; 67c.@68c. for round white; 70c. for round yellow, ₱ bushel. Rye is scarce and wanted. Sales 3,000 bushels at 78c.@80c. ₱ bushel. Barley has not varied. Oats are in good demand and actively sought after, including Canadian at 40½c.@41½c.; Western at 40c.@41c.; State at 41c.@42c.; new Southern, 42c., ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales, 900 bales North River, at 75c.@85c. for new, and 90c.@95c. for old, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The demand has been more animated, and prices have been supported. Week's receipts 18,226 Hides, and 56 bales do. Week's sales, 60,038 Hides, including, according to Messrs. WEIBEL & WEIDENMEYER, 500 Montevideo, for Boston, 21 lbs., 22½c.; 6 months, usual selection; 2,000 do., 21 lbs., 22¼c.@22½c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,400 Cordova, 22 lbs., on private terms; 2,500 Orinoco, 21 lbs., 20¾c.@21c., 6 months, usual selection; 600 Barcelon, 20 lbs., 19½c.; 5,200 Porto Cabello, 22 lbs., 20c.; 8,450 Aspinwall, &c., 18@20 lbs., 20c.; 1,349 Bogota, 20@22 lbs., 18½c.@19¼c.; 1,622 Savanilla, 26 lbs., 15c.@15¼c., all 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,236 Port au Platte, 17 lbs., on private terms; 9,188 Matamoras, 23 lbs., 19½c., 6 months, rejecting bad and bulls; 870 D. S. do., for Philadelphia, 34 lbs., 15¾c.; 1,448 Mexican, 21 lbs., 20c.; 500 D. S. Maranham, 27 lbs., 16c., all 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 7,500 Zanzibar, 10 lbs.; 3,526 Texas, 23@26 lbs., both on private terms; 300 D. S. Southern, 26 lbs., 14c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 2,249 Wet Salted Californian, 48 lbs., 10¾c., 6 months, usual selection; 300 Country Slaughter, 65 lbs., 8c., 800 City Slaughter, 65 lbs., 8c., both cash, rejecting bad hides. In addition to the above, 8,300 Rio Grande to be tanned for owner's account. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands, 303,500 dry Hides; 6,600 wet salted do.; 400 Horse Hides, and 50 bales East India Hides.

IRON—Has been quiet to-day, at unchanged prices.

LEATHER—The movements in this line during the week, Messrs. HULL & Co. notice thus: "The market for Hemlock Sole has been moderately active, with a fair demand, principally from Western buyers, who, however, buy only to supply their immediate wants. Prices are firm and steady, but without quotable change. Most of the trade are willing sellers at current rates, but refuse to submit to any concession. Oak Tanned is steady.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, have been unimportant; prices have not varied. Stock of all kinds on hand, 12,883 hhds., and 8,389 bbls.; same time last year, 19,355 hhds., and 4,180 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand; sales have been reported of 1,250 bbls., in lots, including New Mess, at $19 75; New Prime at $14 12½@$14 25; Old Mess, at $19 50; Old Prime at $13 25 ₱ bbl. Stock of Pork in the packing-yards of New-York and Brooklyn, 48,260 bbls., against 62,000 bbls. Aug. 1, 1860. Cut Meats and Bacon, are dull and nominal. Lard is in request at full prices. Sales have been reported of 650 tcs. and bbls., at 12¼c.@13¼c. with 500 kegs, at 13¾c. ₱ lb. Beef has not varied materially, sales having been reported of 380 bbls., in lots, at $8 75@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11@$12 50 for extra Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess $14@$18 ₱ tierce. Stock of Beef, 23,000 tcs. and bbls. Beef Hams $10@$15 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is salable and bouyant, at 15c.@20c. for new State, and 13c.@15c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese continues in good demand at 8c.@11c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day 185 tcs., in lots, at $4 62½@$4 87½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Have been quiet. Goat have attracted more attention. Sales during the week, 88 bales Tampico at 37½c. 6 months, and 33 bales Vera Cruz, and 37 bales Mexican on private terms.

SUGARS—Have been purchased to the extent of only 450 hhds., including Cuba, at 6¼c.@7¾c., and Porto Rico at 7¾c.@7¾c., with 90 boxes Havana at 8¼c.@8½c. ₱ lb.

Stock of Sugar in New-York Sept. 1.

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Cuba, hhds	35,096	62,997	79,291
Porto Rico, hhds	3,874	7,975	8,156
New-Orleans, hhds	660	800	450
Texas, hhds		150	
English Islands, hhds		1,294	477
Total hhds	39,650	73,253	88,374
Melado, hhds	1,276	2,337	8,066
Havana, boxes	31,296	22,925	54,065
Manila, bags		45,060	40,950
Brazil, bags		23,250	36,470
China, Siam, &c., bags	7,100		71,199

TOBACCO.—The movements in this line during the month of August, Mr. Rader notices thus: "Domestic Leaf

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 3, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ CENTS a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies to one address for TEN DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of Twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "Publishers NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LA SONNAMBULA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—NIXON'S GRAND CIRCUS.

WINTER GARDEN—PROFESSOR ANDERSON'S MAGICAL SOIREES.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—LONDON ASSURANCE—DOMESTIC MYSTERIES.

BOWERY THEATRE—MACBETH—THE FOOL OF THE FAMILY.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—SIEGE OF PALMYRA—YOUNG AMERICA.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—LIVING CURIOSITIES—DRAMAS, FARCES, DANCES, &c.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo'sSaloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

ABBOTT'S EGYPTIAN MUSEUM, No. 659 Broadway—EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

☞ E. W. CONKLING & Co., Danville, Penn., have THE NEW-YORK TIMES for sale on the arrival of the early train.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A summary of the political advices by the *Fulton*, whose arrival off Cape Race was announced in Saturday morning's TIMES, has reached us. Large bodies of revolutionists had landed in Calabria, where they had been joined by insurgents to the number of two thousand, with whom they had retired temporarily to the mountains. Two Companies of Neapolitan dragoons were reported to have gone over to GARIBALDI, whose forces on the mainland must by this time amount to quite a formidable army. Meantime, preparations for the defence of Naples continued, though, from the nature of our advices, there is little doubt that the city will be captured with comparatively little trouble, on account of general disaffection against the Government. Decisive news may be expected very soon. Austrian preparations also continued on a large scale, the intention being announced to increase the Marine Budget by 100,000,000 florins.

The steamship *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall on the 25th ult., arrived at this port yesterday. Her California advices have been anticipated. From New-Granada we learn that the revolutionists have been partially successful, but not sufficiently so to indicate that the present internal strife will terminate in their favor. Throughout Central America the greatest excitement prevailed on the subject of WALKER'S expedition. The news from the different States is unimportant. Our claims against Peru remain unadjusted, and will not probably be settled while the present Administration continues in power. Several persons, including one American, had been arrested for the late attempt to assassinate President CASTILLA. The annual Chilian budget shows that the financial condition of the Republic is highly satisfactory. Gen. FLORES has triumphed in Ecuador, and is doubtless by this time in complete possession of Guayaquil.

By the steamship *Cahawba*, which arrived at this port on Saturday from New-Orleans and Havana, having left the latter place on the 28th ult., we receive a report of the capture on the cost of Cuba, of a steamer engaged in the Slave-trade, which had succeeded in landing a portion of a cargo of negroes brought from the coast of Africa. The particulars of the capture, which was effected by the U. S. steamer *Crusader*, could not be learned at the time the *Cahawba* left. She also brings a report that the bark *Wildfire*, taken into Key West by the *Crusader*, had been stolen from her anchorage by Capt. PATTEN, who will be remembered from his connection with the notorious yacht *Wanderer*, and taken to sea, but that she had been recaptured by a party of wreckers who started in pursuit. The health of Havana was improving.

By the arrival of the steamship *Karnak* at this port, we have later intelligence from the Bahamas. The parties connected with the American slaver, previously reported as wrecked on the Banks, had been fully committed for trial in Nassau. Several American vessels have been wrecked of late on the Bahama Banks.

The steamship *New-York*, Capt. VON SANTEN, left at noon on Saturday for Southampton and Bremen, with 154 passengers, and about $300,000 in specie. The steamship *Glasgow*, Capt. THOMPSON, left for Queenstown and Liverpool with 139 passengers, and the steamship *Hammonia*, Capt. SCHWENSON, for Southampton and Hamburg, with 100 passengers.

Hon. A. H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, delivered an address at Augusta on Saturday, on the political topics of the day. He took strong ground in favor of DOUGLAS, contending that he is the regular nominee of the Democracy, and condemned BRECKINRIDGE for running in opposition to him, and thus endangering the Union, the preservation of which he considered of the most paramount importance.

The Prince of Wales, on Saturday, laid the corner-stone of the new Parliament Buildings to be erected at Ottawa. The weather was fine,—which is something noteworthy, considering that it has rained almost every day of His Highness' sojourn in Canada,—and the crowd was very large and enthusiastic. He subsequently held a grand *levee*.

The International Cricket Match between the United States and Canadian Elevens, which took place at Montreal last week, ended in a splendid victory for the United States Cricketers, five of whom were Americans. The score stood, United States 165 in one innings, and only 120 for both innings of the Canadians, as stated in our telegraphic dispatches. A grand Regatta also took place in the Bay of Longueuil, St. Lawrence River, to which the American Cricketers were invited. The affair was in honor of the Prince of Wales.

Dr. DAVID D. WICKHAM, formerly a practicing physician of the village of Hamburgh, Sussex Co., N. J., was apprehended in this City on Saturday night on a charge of being a fugitive from justice. A little over a year ago the wife of SOLOMON COLE, a farmer, residing in the town of Wautage, Sussex Co., N. J., died from the effects of a dose of strychnine, and the developments made at the Coroner's inquest pointed strongly to the supposition that the poison had been administered by the prisoner WICKHAM, and the husband of deceased with the object of obtaining a considerable sum of money for which the woman's life had recently been insured. The husband was tried for the murder, but the evidence against him was not conclusive, and he was acquitted. WICKHAM, meantime, had been placed under heavy bonds to answer a similar charge, but forfeited his sureties and fled from the State. His place of concealment could not be ascertained, and no trace of him was obtained until Saturday afternoon, when he was met in Chatham-street by a gentleman who recognized him and who at once procured his arrest. The prisoner at once acknowledged his identity, and having waived the formality of a requisition from the Governor of New-Jersey, for his surrender into the custody of the authorities of Sussex County, will be sent back to New-Jersey to-day.

On Saturday, at Chambers of the Supreme Court Justice INGRAHAM delivered an important opinion touching the question of what constitutes vagrancy, and the further question of what is a sufficient commitment by a police magistrate. It will be remembered that a few days since Justice SUTHERLAND held that to be a prostitute was not necessarily to be a vagrant, and discharged a prisoner who had been committed as a vagrant on a charge of prostitution. The opinion of Justice INGRAHAM is somewhat in conflict with the views of Justice SUTHERLAND, and holds that to be an idle person, without visible means of support, is sufficient to constitute vagrancy. It was also held that it was not necessary to set forth in the commitment the particular charges upon which a prisoner was committed as a vagrant. In the Superior Court at Special Term, before Justice PIERREPONT, a motion was made in the libel suit of *Howard* vs. *Raymond*, for judgment on the complaint in the case, because of the frivolousness of the answer. The motion was argued and opposed, and decision reserved.

In Stocks on Saturday the demand improved for the Western shares, and prices recovered ¼@1 ₱ cent. New-York Central was ½ ₱ cent. lower, closing 83¾. The market for money was fairly active at 7 ₱ cent. Exchange closed dull. The export of Specie by the three steamers for Europe amounted to $720,000.

Less activity was discernible in Breadstuffs. Flour was dearer. Provisions were in fair demand, as were likewise Hay and Hops. Groceries were lightly dealt in. Whisky was depressed. Naval Stores, Oils, Rice, Tallow, Metals, Fish, Fruit and Foreign Liquors remain as last noticed. The freight engagements were restricted. There were 455 vessels of all classes in port.

Common Sense in South Carolina.

We publish a second capital letter from Col. PERRY, of South Carolina, in another part of this morning's TIMES. It is like the first,—which we copied a week or two ago,—able, independent and full of common sense. The appearance of such documents in the South at the present time is quite a phenomenon. They are as remarkable as the Meteor, and quite as worthy of being watched and studied. Any man in the extreme South, who ventures, in these days of feverish excitement and irrational apprehension, to look facts fairly in the face, and talk to his countrymen as men of sense, will certainly make himself an object of curiosity and possibly of admiration. Col. PERRY belongs to that class of men, which is becoming rare in the South, who having eyes and brains, venture to use them. He does not take his opinions from the clamor of demagogues, or his policy from the plots of selfish cowards. He studies events for himself,—forms his own conclusions and gives them to the public for whatever they may be worth.

Col. PERRY, in the letter which we published some days since, protested against the threats, in which Messrs. KEITT, ORR and BOYCE have been indulging, of seceding from the Union in case LINCOLN is elected. He says this is nonsense,—and is likely to prove very expensive nonsense to those who utter it. If they attempt to execute their threats, they will stand a good chance of being executed themselves. If they do not make the attempt, they make themselves ridiculous. LINCOLN'S election will offer no shadow of ground for secession—nor does Col. PERRY fear that he will do anything, as President, of which the South will have reason to complain. He does not think he will trample on their rights, interfere with their institutions, or neglect their interests and prosperity. This seems to us at the North very sensible, and not at all original or remarkable. But uttered at the South, it has all the effect of startling novelty. The people there have been so long in the habit of regarding the Republicans as so many devils, that they are astounded to hear anybody in their own latitude express any other opinion of them. The great mass of the Southern people read nothing but Southern newspapers;—and from these it is utterly impossible to get any just and fair representation of the views, principles and purposes of the Republican Party. When any man like Col. PERRY, therefore, who forms his judgments from a larger knowledge of the subject, utters sentiments so widely different from their own, they are naturally incredulous and perhaps indignant.

Yet we have no doubt there are very many men at the South who hold substantially the same opinions as those expressed in these letters. They suppress them, however, lest they should have a bad effect on political movements. A correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, writing from Baltimore, speaks in the highest terms of Col. PERRY and his Anti-Disunion letters. He says of him:

"The spirit of WASHINGTON seems to have an abiding place in his inmost soul. Sincerity and honesty of purpose—the ambition to do good—I candidly believe, have actuated Mr. PERRY to say what he has said. So far as he might, by this friendly admonition, prove instrumental in averting bloodshed, carnage, and all the horrors of civil war, consequent upon the dissolution of our Union, *generations now existing and yet unborn would gladly return him thanks.* Nothing but encroachments on vital prerogatives, or attempts to trample upon the God-like attributes of honor—to wrest from them rights founded in sacred compacts—can justify Southern States withdrawing from the Union, or hazarding the awful consequences of dissolution."

This is high praise. No man could desire more emphatic commendation for his efforts in behalf of the public good. But the same writer proceeds to say:

"I cannot but regret that his able letter has given, or afforded aid and comfort, though unintentionally, to Black Republicans and their affiliators in the North. He unreservedly concedes the election of Mr. LINCOLN, and, after this concession, endeavors to show he may, and in all probability will, make a conservative, safe ruler."

The English of this is, that while he concurs fully with Col. PERRY in opinion, he regrets that he has published what he thinks, because it may aid the Republicans. This harmonizes perfectly with the usual course of partisan politics. Truth is suppressed, opinions are withheld, facts are distorted,—everything is made to yield to party success. We do not believe in the necessity or the wisdom of any such policy. It may secure a temporary appearance of victory, but will involve tenfold disaster in the future. Threats of disunion,—fear of consequences,—the silence of Union men at the South may possibly prevent LINCOLN'S election; but a triumph thus won at the cost of truth, and in the teeth of facts, must react with fatal force. The South has a perfect right to resist his election, if they believe it will be injurious to their interests,—but only by the fair weapons of argument and of truth. If they cannot win with them, they cannot win at all, in any way to do them any good. They will find such men as Col. PERRY far wiser and safer leaders, in the long run, than the whole army of menacing Disunionists with Col. KEITT at their head.

ONE LESS UNFORTUNATE.—Gen. HOUSTON has actually withdrawn his name from the Presidential canvass. His "chances of success," he says, "are not so apparent"—as to warrant his continuing a candidate, he probably intended to add. He thinks all the other candidates ought to follow his example, and promptly abandon the field. They have no chance of success, and if they persist in running, the Republican nominee is sure to be elected. He calls upon his countrymen to "forget him," and to forget the "claims of all office seekers." We fear it will be much easier to do the first than the last. If all thought of office were laid aside, we suspect there would be very little interest in the election. Patriotism is a very excellent sentiment,—but it leads very few men now-a-days to perform heroic acts of self-sacrifice.

Gen. HOUSTON declines to express a preference for any other man. He wants to see a "union of all national-minded men." He calls upon all the other candidates to withdraw,—and upon the people at large to abandon "specious dogmas, clap-trap platforms and electioneering cant," and to unite upon—somebody who can beat LINCOLN. Modesty probably prevents the General from naming the man.

A Fresh Crisis in Kansas.

Our Kansas Correspondent, whether writing at the dictation of stern facts, or of infirm nerves, sends us a gloomy and threatening picture of affairs in that much-enduring Territory. Forlorn, dejected and oppressed; weary of waiting for that long-promised popular sovereignty, which they are supposed by the Douglas Democracy to be actually enjoying, but of which they have thus far had no substantial taste, the people of the land are represented to be quite ripe for any counsels, however desperate, that offer the opportunity for self-government. This malcontent spirit, on the part of the people, has been fostered by a variety of mishaps, which have brought ruin to their doors. Crops have failed; estates have been forfeited; creditors always swift-footed when debtors lag, have been urgent and merciless; the actual season and its harvests have brought no relief; there is the universal cry of famine and the universal wail of despair.

The politics of Kansas are never of that placid description which dispenses with extreme stimulants. In the present instance, according to the account of our correspondent, the popular excitement is to the last degree intense, carrying the people to the most revolutionary resolves. With an ingenious but unsatisfactory logic, the unfriendly sky which has blighted the corn and impoverished the people, is a direct consequence of the non-admission of Kansas as a State. Had the people been in their rightful possession of power, as squatter sovereigns, they would have managed the clouds better. It was Federal Governors, Federal Secretaries, Federal Judges, who did the mischief; and to get rid of all things Federal, even to the extent of Federal Relations if necessary, becomes the first duty of the community.

We are told, therefore, that a plan generally acquiesced in is already matured for organizing a State Government at once, regardless of Congressional action. The officers of the National Government, by a quiet, but resolute *coup d'état*, will be sent about their business, and in their places shall reign the people, as represented by the machinery of a Governor and State Legislature, with the Wyandotte Constitution as its charter. When this is achieved, it is imagined that Kansas will once more resume her career of prosperity; it is not imagined that the General Government will interfere; and it is believed that the first act of Congress, in December, will be to recognize the self-constituted State.

Admitting the truthfulnes of this sad tale, and its menacing moral—(and this admission can only be made with the gravest reserve)—it is only too obvious that another chapter of error is to be added to the history of a misgoverned Territory. By no policy, so surely as by that just foreshadowed, could the reasonable hope of Kansas for admission to the Union be imperiled. As matters stand at present, there is the best reason to anticipate the recognition of Kansas as a State early in the next session of Congress. The political influences which have thus far kept it waiting without the Federal portals, will have ceased to exist with the Presidential election; a majority strongly favorable to justice in the matter will prevail in the House; and in the Senate there will be no party or faction with adequate motive for resisting longer the Territorial right. Perhaps, there is no political fact in the future more certain, all things equal, than the admission of Kansas this year.

But to rush upon the course intimated, would certainly destroy all these hopes. The Federal Government would be challenged at once to the vindication of its authority. The spirit of insubordination would have to be suppressed, before the offenders could be treated with. All parties alike would be driven to the conviction that a community so impatient, and so incapable of self-government, might better still remain beneath Federal tutelage. At all events, and in the most favorable view of the case, the opponents of free labor in the Territories would be furnished with a plausible, if not valid, argument for their views, which they now lack, and which can only be supplied by some such blunder of free labor itself. These and a host of equally powerful considerations, indicate the folly of the popular scheme, and lead us to hope that if it comes to us correctly reported, it may yet be reconsidered and abandoned.

Virginia Muskets.

The Richmond *Enquirer* is an amiable journal,—almost as amiable as it is sensible. It is just now in a mood of malignant glee, because the State of Virginia has concluded to have the arms and munitions of war, with which she proposes to dissolve the Union, *made at home*, instead of buying them in Massachusetts. The fact *per se* would be a legitimate subject for exultation;—but what delights the *Enquirer* particularly is the fact, that this change of purpose was effected by an article in the NEW-YORK TIMES, and that a Northern manufacturer has "lost a contract" through a Northern paper. We trust he will survive the loss. We find our consolation in the reflection that we have stirred up the State of Virginia to a sense of the absurd figure she makes, in proclaiming war against States on which she must depend for every musket which she musters.

We can assure the *Enquirer* that Northern mechanics have no desire to grow rich upon the imbecility and helplessness of the people of the Southern States. Whatever enriches the South enriches our common country and promotes the welfare of all its inhabitants. The North is none the stronger and none the richer because the South is indolent, unenterprising and destitute of the arts and industresi essential to the prosperity of civilized States. We shall hail with satisfaction every movement at the South towards the development of manufacturing industry, and the introduction of the pursuits and arts which have carried the North forward so much more rapidly in the career of friendly competition. We have never held any other language upon this subject; and if we have reproached "the supposed helplessness of the State of Virginia, and the alleged inferiority of her mechanics," as the *Enquirer* alleges, it has been much more in sorrow than in anger, and in the hope that her people might be roused to the necessity of reform. We are glad to learn that the effort has not been without success.

It seems that Mr. J. R. ANDERSON, of Richmond, has "thrown all his energies into the work of perfecting plans and proposals even more advantageous to the State than those tendered by Mr. AMES, of Massachusetts;" and Gov. LETCHER, it is added, has approved the contract. We are glad of it. If we are to have a fight with Virginia, we would much rather meet her with muskets of her own make than with guns from the establishment of Mr. AMES; and if she waits, moreover, until she manufactures a full supply, the fight will probably be postponed indefinitely.

We observe, by the way, that Gov. LETCHER has declared in favor of DOUGLAS. We take it for granted, therefore, that he will not regard the election of LINCOLN as a *casus belli*. Virginia will not need the muskets until her own mechanics can make them.

British Colonial Trade.

Among the many terrors which just now haunt the path of John Bull, it is doubtful whether the fear of the French naval supremacy or of American competition in mercantile shipping, is predominant. Early in the recent session of Parliament a committee was appointed in the Commons to investigate the condition of the shipping interest. It reported, quite recently, in a very long and able paper, which discussed the various influences operating to the disadvantage of trade, and presented various measures as appropriate remedies. A deficiency in the sources of information was ascribed to the neglect of Government, which had been at no pains to collect statistics, and had no compilation of tariffs and commercial reports, from which the facts necessary to a thorough mastery of the question might have been derived. The Committee, however, obtained light enough to satisfy itself that the prolific parent of mischief, is the failure of the United States to reciprocate in any degree the liberal concessions afforded by the repeal of the Navigation acts. The immediate effect of that act was the admission of the shipping of all nations to unrestricted competition in the British colonial trade. The field was a wide one, and the profits incalculable; for British Colonies beset all the pathways of the world, and British markets are of all the most desirable. American merchants embarked eagerly in the new career.

During the ten years which have elapsed since the repeal, American ships have come to be the favorite bottoms for intercolonial traffic; insomuch that four-fifths of the traffic between Victoria in China, Australia, and India is conducted by American vessels, and more than one-half of the entire intercourse of this description on the face of the map has fallen to our persevering people. In return for these opportunities so ungrudgingly afforded, England complains of this Government for relaxing none of its restrictions on British trade; and, in general, of exhibiting in commercial legislation the most illiberal spirit. The Committee further refers to the result of the new international policy suggested by the Congress of Paris, as tending in the event of war to throw the whole carrying trade of the world into the hands of America, as the leading neutral and mercantile Power.

The chief remedies propounded by the Committee are embodied in a threat to revive the Navigation acts, unless America comes to terms; and a recommendation that the consent of the Great Powers to the principle advocated by the United States in 1856—namely, the immunity of all private goods on the high seas, not contraband of war, during a period of hostilities, be secured. The effect of the former prescription would be to terrify the Yankees into a more compliant temper; and of the latter to keep from our rapacious hands that universal carrying trade, which the fortunes of war would otherwise inevitably make ours.

We conceive it to be extremely doubtful, however, whether the suggested menace would have the estimated effect. The repeal of the Navigation laws was the result of a profoundly selfish calculation of the British Free-Trade school, that the commercial supremacy of England was so decided as to compel acquiescence in any system which a careful consultation of future probabilities promised to render remunerative to England itself. The repeal was also a necessary portion of a system of ideas. The Free-trade policy of Sir ROBERT PEEL was the first term of the series; the second was the freedom of colonial intercourse; the last was to be the political independence of the colonies—commercial dependence being retained by the superior activity of British enterprize, the gratitude and attachment of the colonies to the mother country, and the liberal legislation of the latter. The probation of this scheme of ideas has not been satisfactory. England, so far from alienating her colonies, is using all possible devices to bind them closer to herself. She sends her princelings to please them, and her fleets to protect them, and announces to mankind her readiness to plunge into fierce warfare to retain them. This reaction is probably due in part to the operation of the relaxed restraints upon navigation. In the absence of such restraints, the colonists are found to follow the imperative laws of supply and demand, irrespective of national partialities. They give their traffic to the foreigner because the foreigner transports the cargo cheaper and more expeditiously. Commercial dependence upon the parent isle is found to cease, even while political subordination is maintained. What would happen in the absence of all political obligations it is easy to foresee.

But the step backward of resuming the Navigation laws is hardly likely to be taken, for the simple reason that the measure would offend the colonies implacably, and precipitate that separation from the English Crown, which in any event is but a question of time. Of this specific grief we may in fact banish all apprehension, even should the present European crisis pass without a serious convulsion. As a mere matter of magnanimity, however, regardless of compulsion, it may be deserving consideration whether this Government may not now renew its urgency for the principle it proposed in 1856, seconding thus the efforts of England, and proving that while the prize of the world's carrying trade is steadily aimed at, we desire it in the way of equal competition, and not as the fruit of a rival's unavoidable calamities. We may thus decide the issue of national liberality, by responding to a policy originating in a far-reaching cupidity with an act of generous self-sacrifice.

DANGEROUS.—It is dangerous to have any one who knows your secrets become your enemy,—provided you have done anything to be ashamed of. Bits of private history, which may have come to the knowledge of that enemy before he ceased to be a friend, may some day be paraded before the community with very unpleasant results. A case in point is the contest now waging between the Columbus (O.) *Statesman* and the *Evening Bulletin*; the latter sheet being an offshoot of the former, edited by men who were formerly in the *Statesman's* employ, and know the history of the establishment. In the course of a controversy, the *Bulletin* has divulged the fact that Hon. S. S. Cox, a member of Congress from Ohio, was in the habit of writing self-adulatory letters to the *Statesman* from Washington. One of these, signed "J.," has been exhumed. Mr. COX therein alludes to himself as "the youthful orator;" tells how he demolished JOHN SHERMAN and spoiled TOM CORWIN'S chances for the Speakership, and closes by asking his constituents to be proud of him! It only needed this stroke to put the finish to Mr. SHERMAN'S recent castigation of COX. The *Statesman* was unwise in quarreling with its old cronies, if the *Bulletin* has many more such revelations to make.

Triumphs of Temerity.

That a person, famous for passing Niagara River on a bridge of hemp, is to perform feats of the same character and hardly less daring in this City during the present week, is ineffaceably proclaimed upon the dead walls. M. BLONDIN, envious of Metropolitan applause, is coming to town. In the tallest grove of the island a cord is to be suspended, upon which this human spider is to display his superhuman adhesiveness, at a distance above the level of the sea which is utterly irreconcilable with the safety of the reckless performer. There will be dancing under circumstances from which Tam O'Shanter's witches might recoil; wheelbarrows will be driven, with living freight, over perilous chasms; suspended by a thread from the middle of his tight-rope, the indestructible monster is engaged to rotate with the velocity of a tee-totum, and turn summersaults with the agility of a jumping jack. Such achievements have scores of times drawn admiring thousands together at Niagara, and Rochester has poured forth its entire population to do homage to similar skill time and again. It is high time that these tourists of the provinces should at once astonish, appal and delight the expectant multitudes of the capital. And in the fullness of time, they are come.

At the same time we have the pledge of doings hardly less hazardous and blood-chilling from other quarters. A young gentleman, represented to be a recent graduate in aeronautics, has undertaken to make a balloon ascension upon terms at which the whole race of experimenters, from MONTGOLFIER to WISE, might sensibly shudder. The adventurer proposes to build his balloon of paper, and inflate it with hot air, by the process familiar to the young Gothamite; and rising in this fiery chariot to the upper ether, attest at the same time the strength of his nerves, and the tenacity of Manila hemp. The period for this exhibition is not, we believe, announced; but it can hardly fail to attract the throngs who always hasten to do homage to fools in their foolhardiness.

These contemners of the law of gravitation and tempters of Providence, will, doubtless, inscrutably escape to reap their hazardous, but golden harvest. But the fact that their harvest is golden, and that multitudes thus rejoice in their madness, affords a mortifying test of the state of American civilization. Were it proposed to reproduce a genuine Spanish bull-fight in Jones' Wood, it is quite possible that a horrified Press might lift up its voice in protest, and the humane authorities interfere to prevent such wicked sporting with the sanctity of human life. The spectacle would be regarded as encouraging the worst passions of our nature; as fostering a popular tendency to cruelty and barbarity; as a symptom of retrogression in the march of civilization and Christianity.

That the scenes to which we are actually invited lack these unhappy characteristics it is impossible to assert. Their interest lies in the peril of human life. It is the chance that a fatality *may* happen which forms the most potent attraction. A fortunate issue of the attempt—the fact that everything passes off without accident or hitch—creates a certain disappointment in the breast of the spectator, who in failing to witness a casualty, fails to recognize the danger he paid to see encountered. The same sentiments are appealed to as in the sanguinary Spanish game, the results of which upon the tastes and humanity of the Spanish people are matters of well-established observation. Where such displays obtain some of their interest from the supposed exigencies of self-protection, as in the prize ring, or from an imaginary relation to the advancement of science, as in the employment of the latest results of aerial navigation, there is a plausible excuse for them. But the skill required by the expert balancer upon the tight rope, or the science involved in ballooning, are of course beneath contempt. The popular taste that enjoys them is indeed lamentable, and in need of infinite cultivation to bring it to the level of an age of refinement.

Death of Flag-Officer McIntosh.

Commodore JAMES MCINTOSH, one of the ablest officers in the Navy, is dead. He breathed his last on Thursday, at Pensacola, where he was Commandant of the Navy-yard. Forty-nine years ago, a short time previous to the war of 1812, Commodore MCINTOSH donned his cadet's jacket, and has since performed 32 years' service, of which 20 were spent on sea, and the remainder on land. His unemployed time counts over 13 years. He served on all squadrons, and in nearly every national vessel afloat. The date of his last campaign is September, 1850. His opinions relative to the distribution of vessels on squadrons was always highly valued. Commodore MCINTOSH'S decease advances a step, in the line of promotion, all the captain's names on the Register, his relative position being now occupied by Commodore TATTNALL, late Commander-in-Chief on the China station. As usual in such cases, all ships of the Navy at home go into mourning in a day or two, by half-masting their flags during the day, and firing a salute of minute guns at noon. The same ceremony will be performed by those on foreign squadrons, when their commanders receive official notification of the melancholy event. Of course a new Commandant for the Pensacola Navy-yard will soon be appointed.

As there are 8,500 men attached to the Navy, (the full number authorized by Congress,) no outside enlistments whatever can take place. Vessels ordered in commission will have to await the return of hands having honorable discharges. It is said that a bill to augment the regular number of sailors to 14,000 will be introduced next session.

The *Virago*, belonging to the Coast Survey, was put in ordinary, and her crew discharged at the Navy-yard on Saturday.

Relief for the Syrian Sufferers.

The Committee for the Relief of the Destitute and Suffering in Syria acknowledge the receipt of the following sums:

O. H. W.	$10 00	Cash, Newport, L. I.	5 00
Thos. H. Faile	100 00	Meth. E. Ch. Auburn	$16 00
C. & N., $5; Friend, $5	10 00	2d Presbyterian, do	40 00
T. C., $1	7 00	1st Presbyterian, do	107 30
W. H. Arthur & Co.	25 00	Cash, &c.	2 00
C. Reed	10 00	A. E. C., Easton	1 00
S. H. A.	2 00	Owen Colgan	2 00
A. Colkins & Co.	25 00	A. A. Hodge, Fredericsburgh, Va.	5 00
A. Iselien & Co.	25 00	Archibald Russell	50 00
Herman Bruen	25 00	Freeland, Squires & Co.	25 00
Reader of Observer	5 00	Fenner & Hardenburgh	25 00
J. A. H., $2; Cash, $1	3 00	E. V. Shotwell	5 00
W., Columbia, Ga.	10 00	H. W. Shotwell	5 00
Mr. Prudon	5 00	John H. Talman	25 00
S.B.R. $10; P. A. E $5	15 00	Mrs. John H. Talman	75 00
Thro' N. Y. Observer	12 00	J. Wilkie, Jr.	10 00
Thomas Suffern	100 00	Presbyterian Church Charles-street	56 15
Mary A. T. Morse	2 00	Total	$814 45
C. L., $3; Lady, $5	8 00	Previously acknowledged	$9,778 90
		Total	$10,632 35

WM. A. BOOTH, Treasurer, No. 96 Front-street.

The Committee have forwarded $8,500, and will remit, per *Arabia*, on Wednesday next, the funds received by 12 o'clock Tuesday.

AMUSEMENTS.

All has been merry and money-making during the past week at the theatres. The closing weeks of August, and opening ones of September, are the dramatic Carnival, and the busy managers endeavor to improve those shining hours, and gather in sufficient store to carry them through the bleak weeks which mid-winter brings.

—At Laura Keene's, "Our American Cousin" made a brilliant finish on Friday night last. The fair lessee, Miss KEENE, who has been playing the Peri in Paradise, a village, of course, in Pennsylvania, and adding still fresher bloom to the roses caught in her European *délassement*, was anxious to perpetuate the charm and allow Our Cousin to continue its unflagging run, but Mr. JEFFERSON preferred, perhaps, wisely to retire on the full flood of success, and not wait for that change in the tide which sometimes comes to managers as to other men. The closing week has presented the largest return of the season. Each Wednesday, in fact, has been to the firm of DUFF, JEFFERSON & WOOD, a day of delightful reckoning, and the cheery publican, and the quaint comedian, and the bounding soubrette have had a charming time in dividing the spoils among them. Mrs. J. WOOD received $150 a week, Mr. JEFFERSON, ditto, and the profits have been equally divided between them and Mr. DUFF. These profits may be estimated at about ten or twelve thousand dollars, a result which renders Mr. JEFFERSON'S Summer season the most successful, perhaps, ever played in New-York. Next week all the elements of this season will be scattered. Mrs. JOHN WOOD sails for Europe on the 12th of September, to fulfill an engagement at the Haymarket Theatre, the Treasurer of which establishment is married to her sister. Mr. DUFF retires to the public privacy of CROOK & DUFF'S, where he may be found each morning at the accustomed desk. Dundreary carries his sneeze and hair-dye to the West, sweet Mary Meredith makes for San Francisco, and Our Cousin himself is bound for the mountains of Pennsylvania, where he affects fishing. The trout in those regions are said, however, not to yield to his fascinating fly with the same gullibility as his New-York victims.

—At Niblo's, Mr. NIXON has been dividing his attention between HERNAN, the horses and Mr. FORREST, who opens at the Garden on the 17th, supported by Mme. PONISI, Mrs. GLADSTONE, Mr. F. B. CONWAY, and Mr. CHARLES FISHER. The houses during the past week have been good.

—Wallack's, under the management of its popular Treasurer, Mr. Moss, has also done an excellent business. The young and beautiful American girl, Miss JANE COOMBES, who has been its attraction, is really the only actress on our stage around whom the hopes of the drama can concentrate. She possesses that quality in which all our best actresses are now deficient, and which not all the waters of Saratoga or breezes of Newport can bring back—youth—and is most passing fair and pleasant to look on. Into everything she plays she carries a thorough earnestness, and there is around her a certain air of purity and freshness which in itself is an exquisite charm. If the after fruit is equal to the promise of the blossom, her admirers may look to see her one day the Queen of the American stage.

—At the Winter Garden, or as it is now styled the Psychomantheum, the mighty Wizard is gathering myriads around him at the wave of his enchanter's wand. On every night since his opening the gratifying handwriting, "standing-room only," has been hung from the Treasury wall. With this week the reign of magic is over at the Garden, and the Professor transfers his wonders to Philadelphia or some other sphere.

—In the meantime the regulars are making preparations for the coming campaign. True to its promise, the Academy of Music opens its portals to-night, when PATTI, the latest from the Prince, opens the Operatic season with "Somnambula," and will be supported and followed by a host of stars. The piece is by no means new in New York, but it is always attractive, and it would be very hard to select a performance in which PATTI would fail to draw a New-York audience.

—On Monday week, too, the beautiful Winter Garden will be opened for the season under entirely new management. Mr. A. W. JACKSON, the gentleman to whose exclusive direction the future fortunes of this handsome theatre are committed, enjoys a high reputation for strict integrity, shrewd judgment and unfiring industry. Like *Polonius*, he was reckoned a good player in his time, and as manager of the Bowery Theatre in its brightest and palmiest day, he achieved the greatest and most unbroken success of any manager of our time, having retired with a large fortune. With his experience, knowledge of details and close business habits, there is every reason to believe that the Garden will be established on that firm basis from which it was shaken last year by the machinations of Mr. BOURCICAULT. He has certainly made one excellent step in his selection of Mr. W. S. FREDERICKS as his stage manager. This gentleman may be remembered as a great favorite at the Park and Broadway, and within the last few years it was entirely through his admirable management that the Arch-street Theatre was raised to the position of being the most popular and best-paying theatre out of New-York. The difficulties in the way of obtaining a first-rate stock company, being found, in the present condition of the drama, insurmountable, the Winter Garden will be conducted as a star theatre for the present. Among those who will appear in succession will be found Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAMS, Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN, Mr. J. S. CLARKE, the celebrated comedian, of Philadelphia, Mr. EDWIN BOOTH, Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON, Miss DAVENPORT, &c. Mr. MOLLENHAUER, who has won such golden opinions as leader of the orchestra, will hold the same position this year, and Mr. HAYES will resume his post of scenic artist.

—Mr. WALLACK, who from his hut at Long Branch, snuffs the battle and cries Ha! ha! enters on the new season with characteristic spirit. We are happy to say the veteran is in as high feather and spirits as if he were but seventeen, instead of seventy, and will bring to his management the same gallant pluck and resource which has carried him victorious through so many seasons. Round his plume will be gathered Messrs. BLAKE, WALCOT, LESTER, NORTON, SLOAN, Mrs. HOEY, Mrs. VERNON, Miss MARY GANNON—in fact all the old incomparable corps with the exception of JOHN BROUGHAM. Mr. ISHERWOOD will continue of course, as scenic artist, and Mr. NOLL in the absence of Mr. STORPEL in Paris will conduct the orchestra. Meantime the success of Miss JANE COOMBES has induced a change in his contemplated arrangements, and "The Wife's Secret," with that lady in the principal character, will remain a feature in dramatic attractions for one week longer, with the exception of this evening, when the veteran actor, manager, and dramatist, Mr. CHARLES W. TAYLOR, will receive a benefit, on the occasion of his final retirement from the stage. The play will be "London Assurance," and the bill holds out promise of a very good performance.

—Miss KEENE hopes to anticipate the other managers and open on Wednesday next; but it is more than probable that the delays in the construction of the complicated machinery necessary to the production of her opening piece will delay the opening to Monday, on which evening she will present the last favorite of Paris. The piece is said to seek success more from its scenery and mechanical effects than any inherent strength or interest. Miss KEENE has brought with her from Paris a machinist and new scenic artist who will have an ample opportunity, on this occasion, of evincing their superiority, if they possess it, over our artists here. Miss KEENE'S company is not by any means complete. Indeed, it looks less efficient than even that with which she was left last season, when Mr. BOURCICAULT stepped in and gallantly saved her from destruction. She has, however, it is stated, made an engagement with the same gentleman, who will probably reach here before the arrival of the dull and trying period of the season. Her company, as at present constituted, contains, among others: Mrs. J. H. ALLEN, Mrs. VINING, Miss POLLY MARSHALL, Mrs. HOUGH, Miss JOSEPHINE HENRY, Messrs. DALY, BURNETT, LESTON, T. B. JOHNSTONE, LEVICK, &c.

—At the old Bowery Theatre to-night, Mr. and Mrs. JAMES W. WALLACK, Jr., will commence an engagement. The play is "Macbeth." Mr. WOOD is evidently trying to earn for this establishment a high reputation. He only needs an appreciative audience. The experiment on a

a very fair chance of getting comfortably through the season.

—In the country, theatricals have not yet got into full swing, most of the rural managers being still found around their favorite haunt in Houston-street. In Philadelphia, however, both the Walnut-street theatre and Arch are open. The Cooper Opera Troupe are playing at the former to moderate business, and the "Corsican Brothers" has been revived at the Arch, with the excellent Stock Company. From the other side of the pond we learn that Mr. and Mrs. BOURCICAULT open at the new Adelphi in the "Colleen Bawn" on the 10th of September. They are said to receive four hundred dollars a week, which are very high terms for London, where theatrical salaries are not at the absurd figure they have reached here. Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM had not, by the last accounts, obtained an engagement, but was in hopes of finding one at the Haymarket. It is more than probable, that before November, both the BOURCICAULTS and Mr. BROUGHAM will find their way back. Mrs. MATILDA HERON STOPPEL was in Paris, looking out for a new sensation rôle, and Mr. STOEPEL was arranging for the production of his "Hiawatha." Mr. NEAFFIE had not yet arrived, but London was in the throes of expectation.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Laying the Corner-Stone of the New Parliament Buildings at Ottawa.

The Great International Cricket Match and the Regatta at Montreal.

Special Dispatch to the New York Times.

OTTAWA, Saturday, Sept. 1.

All the illuminations, fireworks, bonfires, etc., last night, for which immense preparations had been made, were spoiled by the rain. To-day, however, for a wonder, the weather was fair, and the streets were crowded with people hurrying to the grounds where the new Parliament Buildings are to be erected, and the corner-stone of which the Prince was to lay.

His Highness arrived on the ground at 11 o'clock, escorted by a procession, and occupied a seat in a beautiful pavilion which had been erected for the occasion. He was accompanied by his suite. The ceremonies of laying the corner-stone, which took place soon after, were similar to those at the Victoria Bridge. The trowel used was of silver, carved with a Prince of Wales feather, and bearing an appropriate inscription. Beneath the stone were deposited the various coins of the realm. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. ADAMS, Chaplain to Parliament.

The crowd, during the ceremony, behaved in the most turbulent manner, shouting "Down in front!" "We want to see him!" "Give way!" and otherwise interrupting the proceedings. The Prince, after tapping the stone with the mallet, declared it laid in due form, and stepped back into the pavilion, where the contractors, and others engaged in the erection of the building, were presented to him. He subsequently inspected a model of the building, and walked about the grounds, followed by a great crowd, whose attentions were somewhat annoying.

The hour of noon having been fixed for the grand levée, the Prince, in order to escape the crowd, left his carriage and passed out privately at the rear of the pavilion. The crowd were sorely disappointed and chagrined at this manœuvre, and when they found that he had escaped them, they made a great rush after him through the pavilion, throwing down and defacing in thrir progress a portrait of the Queen—of course, however, not intentionally.

The Great International Cricket Match.

UNITED STATES VS. CANADA.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL, MONTREAL, Thursday Aug., 30th, 1860.

The Cricket Match between the United States and the Canadian Cricketers, terminated to-day, in a most signal victory for the United States Eleven, in one innings and forty-five runs to spare. It is but justice to the Canadians to say, that while their "Eleven" were mostly taken from Montreal, Patterson of Toronto, the wicket-keeper, and Wise, being the only ones from Canada West, they also labored under the disadvantage, arising from the absence of several of the best Cricketers of Canada East, especially two or three bowlers; Hardinge, whose reputation is well known in that department, as a successful fast bowler being rather off his bowling from want of practice, and only fairly seconded by Hester—medium pace round arm—and Napier, from whom considerable runs were made, Hester by good fortune taking five wickets, several chances having been missed from Hardinge's bowling, and Fisher and Chapman being awfully knocked about. The Canadians were entirely without professional players, while the United States Eleven had the advantage of the picked men of a hundred Philadelphia clubs, each perfect in their several positions in the field: Barclay, as wicket-keeper, and as the result of the second innings of Canada proved, a superior bowler; Walter Newhall, the finest long-stop in the States; Vernou, at long-slip, and Stevens and J. Davis alternate long-leg and cover-points; all of them being good bats, the averages thus far in several first-class matches, this season, being for Barclay 13, and twice not out, and three times run out; Vernou 9, with once not out and twice run out; Newhall 15½, and once not out. These are Americans. While Brett '—professional—average was 14 and twice not out; and Harry Wright's—American professional—was 12½, with Gibbes, whose average is still higher, and whose bowling is usually better than in this match, and was beat by Brett, which was beat by Wright, which was beat by Barclay.

To this combination of the most essential points of strength in a cricket match, were added the excellent "point" of Walker, and "mid-wicket-off" of Walker, and "short-leg" of Burnett. It will be seen that, with the exception of Barclay, the Americans did not do much at the bat. Barclay and Newhall have always been celebrated for the plucky way they have run up a score and stirred up the fielders, and on this occasion Barclay assisted Gibbes very materially in running up his fine score, and was run out while endeavoring to turn a 3 into a 4 to Gibbes' credit.

Canada went first to the wickets. Fourdrinier and Wise taking the bat, against the bowling of H. Wright and Brett, who were not taken off during the innings. Good as was Wright's bowling, and more successful than Brett's, the latter was put far behind, as a couple of chances occurred from his bowling which might have been taken. Fourdrinier and Wise played very steadily, the latter retiring after the 6th over for 0, and Fourdrinier on the 13th over, for a cautious 4 against the splendid bowling of Harry and Brett; he was beautifully caught at cover-point by Stevens, and Chapman joined Daly, who had replaced Wise. These splendid batsmen, said to be the best in Lower Canada, were soon parted by Chapman getting his leg before the wicket, and Hester only came in to lose Daly, whom Wright tempted to put a leg-ball to Newhall at long-stop. 1 wicket 1 run, 2 wickets 7 runs, 3 wickets 7 runs, 4 wickets 9 runs.

Hardinge joined Hester, when fine cricket was shown by both, the runs counting up, till Hester was bowled off his pad by Wright, after putting on the score a rattling 3 to long-leg, and 3 singles; 5 wickets 19 runs. Patterson came in, and left on short notice with 19 runs for the sixth wicket. Capt. Leigh joined Hardinge, who was soon after disposed of by Brett for 2 well-got couples, and ought to have had Leigh, had Waller held the ball from a pretty sharp cut; 7 wickets 19 runs. Brett caught Napier in the slip, on the next over from Wright, 8 wickets 23 runs, and Fisher, who joined Capt. Leigh, was bowled for 0 the same over; 9 wickets 23 runs. Morgan finished the innings for 3 well-got singles, after showing, in conjunction with Leigh, some very good cricket. Leigh carried out his bat for 17, in which were 6 2's and singles to various points, but principally to long-leg and slip, and a drive for 2, which were well fielded and sent back by Davis, Stevens and Vernou; the innings finished for 42, in which were no byes.

The United States sent to the wickets Waller and H. Wright, to the bowling of Hardinge and Hester—the fielding being rather loose, and Patterson's wicket-keeping not at all equal to what it was at the match in New-York. Waller retired for 6 well got, being caught by Hardinge in the slip, and was followed by a Vernou, who put a good one through the slips and changed ends, leading off with a dashing 2 to long-leg from Hardinge on the next over, and a sharp cut to point which Napier held to the admiration of the field, and Vernou's career was cut short most untimely. The first wicket had fallen for 11 runs, and the second for 14, when Gibbes came to Wright's assistance, and splendid cricket was the order of the day, Harry driving a ball from Hardinge over a high fence out of the ground for a 6, and 2 drives to the off for 3 each, one of which went through Fisher at mid off for 3 instead of 0, and a drive for 2, also missed by Fisher; the remainder of his score of 21 were got to all parts of the field before he was well caught by Fisher, from Hester, at long-field-off; his, the third wicket, fell for 51 runs, and Barclay came *vis-a-vis* with Gibbes, and a further display of fine cricket continued for some time, during which he showed great spirit in running up his own, and particularly Gibbes' score; his seven consisted of a leg-hit for 2, finely stopped by Fourdrinier, who played long-leg and cover-point alternate with Capt. Leigh in fine style, as did the Captain; his other figures, were a Cambridge poke for 2, artistically done; 3 cuts for singles, one of which saved from a three by the fine way in which it was stopped by Leigh at cover-point; 4 wickets, 72 runs. Newhall followed, and Gibbes retired soon after for a fine score of 37, without giving a chance; 5 wickets, 77 runs. His runs were two drives for four each, one of which turned to six by an overthrow; three drives for three each, a drive for two, and singles to all parts of the field, and was caught splendidly by Morgan in the slip, for which he jumped, and held it in one hand.

Brett joined Newhall, when the latter made a drive for two, and was caught on the next ball by Morgan in the slip; 6 wickets, 80 runs. Walker faced Brett, and did not retire until they had increased the score to 147 runs, to which his wicket, the 7th, contributed 18, got by a masterly display of cricket, in which were three cuts for two each, and singles to every point of the compass, and without giving a chance, till Hardinge took him from a sharp cut from Hester. Stevens, the next, was well caught by Wise at square-leg, who ran a considerable distance to get it; 8 wickets, 151 runs.

The ninth wicket, Davis, fell for 157 runs; he was finely caught by Dale, who long-stopped beautifully throughout this long innings. Burnett was the last, and put four singles on the score after playing well for some time. Brett carried out his bat for 59, for which he showed fine cricket to all sides of the field, during which he had two or three lives, one by going out of his ground without Patteson stumping him. His score was comprised of 2 4's, 6 3's, 6 2's and singles. The tenth wicket fell for 165 runs, leaving the United States 123 runs ahead of Canada.

The second innings of Canada commenced with Fourdrinier and Leigh at the wickets, and Wright and Gibbes bowling; Fourdrinier was run out by Walker at mid-off, in attempting a run; it was neatly and quickly done. Wise was next, and only stayed to put a good 3 to leg and a couple of singles on the score, when Newhall caught him at long-stop, and Hester came in and got one to the off and thus faced Gibbes on the next over, in which he dashed out for a drive, and was back again before Barclay could stump him, the ball being muffed rather more than usual by this fine wicket-keeper. Hester was missed at the slip by Wright from Gibbes soon after, and Leigh was soon after bowled by a shooter from Wright with a 3—a fine off-hit and two one's to his name; one wicket for 0, two for 7, and three for 18 runs. Fisher came in, and soon after the stumps were drawn.

In the morning, Fisher being absent, Hardinge occupied the wickets with Hester, who was bowled the first ball from Barclay, who had been put on instead of Wright. Hester had run up his score of 11 by a four drive-off Gibbes to the long-field-off, for which he went out in dashing style; he also had a cut for two on the next ball and five singles, well got by dashing, scientific play; 4 wickets, 21 runs. Daly became Hardinge's companion, and some fine play took place, during which Daly got away a couple of 2's to square-leg from Gibbes, and retired from a shooter from Barclay; 5 wickets for 26 runs. Chapman, the next, led off with a splendid 4 to long-leg, and put one up on the next over from Barclay, and had a life from Burnett. He scored 2 to the off from Gibbes, which was missed by Vernou, and was finally bowled by Barclay, the ball going off his body into the wicket; sixth wicket for 42 runs. Patteson, who was the next, played admirably with Hardinge, and retired for a first-rate 9, consisting of a 3 to long leg, and a cut for 3, both from Gibbes, and 3 singles; he was caught by Stevens with one hand, near the ground, by a long rung at cover point—a splendid piece of fielding; seventh for 60. Napier put in an appearance, and this fine batsman again experienced the vicissitudes of cricket at the hands of the inevitable Barclay; his wicket being the eighth, and falling for 61 runs.

Morgan was the last, and he and Hardinge ran up the score to 78 before they were parted, which was done by Brett making a fine catch from a sharp hit to short square leg of Hardinge from Gibbes; his score of 21 consisted of a 4 to square leg and 2 to long leg, both from Barclay, and singles well got to all points; he gave one chance at short leg which was not taken. Morgan carried out his bat for an excellent 9, in which were three twos and singles, all well played for, without giving a chance. Fisher was absent. Upon retiring to the Club-house, Mr. Daly, Captain of the Canadian Eleven, presented the ball, saying that it afforded him greater pleasure, on the present occasion, in presenting the trophy of victory to the United States Eleven, as the match had been played throughout, by them, in the most cricketer-like, friendly, and gentlemanly way; and attributed their victory to their superiority in bowling, and the extraordinarily fine fielding of the American gentlemen of the Eleven, together with the Canadian shortcomings in bowling and ill-luck. Mr. Waller, on behalf of the United States Eleven, acknowledged the complimentary remarks of Mr. Daly, hoped the return match at Hoboken would be equally agreeable to all parties, and thanked the Canadians for their generous hospitality and attention, &c. The Umpires were highly complimented, and three cheers were then given on both sides. Some of the party then accepted an invitation to witness the Grand Regatta in honor of the Prince of Wales' visit, whilst others joined in another match, in which Newhall scored 63 against first-rate bowling, and Vernon 14, in which they exhibited the finest play.

The whole of the party, and a number of cricketing friends, went to Montreal *vid* Hudson River boats and Saratoga cars at Albany and Troy for Whitehall, where they took the Lake boats and enjoyed a delightful trip over Lake Champlain.

The trip from Rouse's Point by rail was a short one, and the passage over the St. Lawrence by moonlight highly interesting, with the moonlit and massive Victoria Bridge on the left, St. Helen's—the garrison—on the right, and the illuminated city in front, with its array of triumphal arches, flags, transparencies and Chinese lanterns, and its streets thronged with a holiday crowd which met the cricketers as they took their way to the St. Lawrence Hall, a hotel which has always been the resort of the cricketers from the United States and other parts of Canada. Here some had to be billeted out for want of room until a vacancy occurred the next day. On leaving, all expressed themselves well satisfied with the attention they had met with.

It had been expected that the Prince of Wales would visit the ground during the match, and a large number of visitors were there in expectation, among whom were many handsome ladies, and a dais was erected, with chairs for the Prince, Duke of Newcastle and Governor, but a letter from the Duke explained that for want of time the Prince—although he desired to do so—could only visit the ground in passing, if his pressing engagements would allow him. A slight indisposition prevented the intended visit.

The following is the score:

CANADA.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Fourdrinier, c Stevens, b Wright	4	run out	0
Wise, b Wright	0	c Newhall, b Wright	5
Daly, c Newhall, b Wright	3	b Barclay	4
Chapman, l b w, b Brett	0	b Barclay	9
Hester, b Wright	6	b Barclay	11
Hardinge, b Brett	4	c Brett, b Gibbes	21
Patteson, b Wright	0	c Stevens, b Gibbes	9
Leigh, not out	17	b Wright	5
Napier, c Brett, b Wright	1	b Barclay	1
Fisher, b Wright	0	Absent	0
Morgan, b Brett	3	not out	0
1 byes 1, wides 3	4	1 bye 3, wides 2	5
Total	42	Total	78

UNITED STATES ELEVEN—FIRST INNINGS.

Waller c. Hardinge b. Hester 6
H. Wright c. Fisher b. Hester 21
Vernou c. Napier b. Hardinge 9
Stevens c. Morgan b. Hardinge 37
Barclay, run out 7
Newhall c. Morgan b. Fisher ..... –
Brett, not out 59
Walker c. Hardinge b. Hester 18
Stevens c. Wise b. Hester 0
Davis c. Daly b. Hardinge 2
Burnett b. Hester 4
Bye, 1; l. bye, 1; wides, 4 6
Total 165

ANALYSIS OF THE BOWLING OF THE CANADIANS.

	Balls.	Runs.	Mdns.	Wkts.	Wides.
Hardinge	124	53	8	3	1
Hester	89	44	3	5	1
Napier	49	20	4	0	2
Fisher	24	21	0	1	0
Chapman	36	21	0	0	0

ANALYSIS OF THE BOWLING OF THE UNITED STATES.

First Innings.					
H. Wright	72	16	5	7	0
Brett	73	22	8	3	3
Second Innings.					
Wright	20	9	1	2	0
Gibbes	96	43	6	2	1
Barclay	88	21	9	4	1

UMPIRES—Messrs. Vinten, of St. George's, New-York; Bacon, of Montreal.

SCORERS—Messrs. Patterson, of St. George's of Philadelphia, and Henry, of Montreal.

Grand Regatta at Montreal.

This grand affair, which was got up in honor of His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, took place in Longueuil Bay, in the St. Lawrence River, on Thursday last. Six steamers, and the Committee's barge in tow of another, took 3,000 persons to the Bay, in which were anchored the war steamers *Valorous* and *Styx*. A large number of ladies were present, and the shores were lined with people. There were five regular races for shore-boats and canoes, and three for ships' boats, in which boats from Upper and Lower Canada, and the men-of-war and packet steamers, took part. The distance, 1½ miles and return, being with and against the stream 2½ miles.

FIRST RACE—Shell boats, one pair skulls; first prize, $40 and Champion Belt of Canada; second prize, $15. Of nine entries from Toronto, Montreal, Quebec and Portland, U. S., the *Rosalind*, T. Turning, Toronto, was first, in 14 minutes. The *James Dingwell*, of Victoria Club, Montreal, second, in 14½ minutes.

SECOND RACE—Four-oared boats; first prize, $120; second prize, $30. Of seven entries from Toronto, Montreal, Caughnawaga, Brockville and Quebec, the "*As You Like It*," of Toronto, Turnings, was first, in 11 minutes 5 seconds; and the *Prince Albert*, of Montreal, second, in 11 minutes 10 seconds.

THIRD RACE—For bark canoes, manned with from eight to fourteen men, in Indian costume, two miles; first prize, $40; second prize, $20; one mile for canoes with three to five men. The smallest of three canoes, paddled by Caughnawaga Indians won.

FOURTH RACE—SIX-OARED BOATS—First prize, $150; second prize, $40. Of seven boats entered from Toronto, Brockville, Montreal, Quebec, Point St. Charles and Rouse's Point, the *Victoria*, of Montreal, was first, in 10¾ minutes, and the *Diamond Harbor*, of Quebec, second, in 11 minutes.

FIFTH RACE—FOUR-OARED BOATS—Rowed by gentlemen amateurs only, for the Prince of Wales' Cup. Of five boats entered from Brockville and Montreal, the *Maria*, of Brockville, won in 12 minutes.

SHIPS' BOATS RACES—PRIZE, $40—TEN-OARED BOATS. —This race was contested between the boats of the *Valorous* and *Styx*, with the middies as coxswains, who entered into the race with great glee. The *Valorous* won.

SECOND RACE—Prize $30; six-oared boats; was contested by the boats of the *Valorous* and *Styx*, and won by the latter.

THIRD RACE—Four-oared boats; prize $20. The boats of the *Valorous*, *Styx*, *United Kingdom* and *Britannia* started. The *Valorous* was first and the *Styx* second.

The whole arrangements reflected great credit on the Reception Committee, for whom Capt. Ross and Capt. Ives acted, and everything was conducted in the most unexceptionable manner.

The Firemen's Torchlight Procession in This City.

The Committee of the Fire Department appointed to arrange for the procession in honor of the Prince of Wales, met a meeting at the residence of the Chief Engineer, Gunt Decker, on Saturday evening. There were present, besides the Chief Engineer, Robert Gamble, of Hook and Ladder No. 16, Wm. Stewart, of Engine Co. No. 15, Wm. H. Racy, of Truck No. 6, and S. Buck, of Hose Co. No. 36. A good deal of time was spent in talking over various matters connected with the procession, but nothing definite was arrived at, further than that the display should come off on the evening of the 13th of October, which will be the evening succeeding the ball at the Academy of Music, and the second evening after the Prince's arrival in the City, Mr. Decker stated that he had as yet received no official report from the individual companies in the Department, but he had no doubt the entire Department, which now numbered upwards of 4,000 men, would take part in the procession. It was suggested that the procession be divided into fifteen divisions, each division to be headed by a band of music. With regard to the expenses of the turnout, which the Committee was appointed mainly to consider, it was announced that Mayor Wood had pledged his individual purse to the amount of $2,500, or more if required. This part of the programme was therefore considered to be definitely settled, and the consideration of the details of the procession was postponed to a future meeting to be called by the Chief Engineer.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

The Invasion of the Neapolitan Coast—Desertions to the Garibaldian Army—Increase of the Austrian Marine Budget.

LATEST EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The arrival of the *Fulton* off Cape Race, with European advices to the 22d ult., was announced in Saturday morning's TIMES. Owing to an interruption in the telegraph wires, the whole of the *Fulton's* news was not telegraphed. The balance has now been received and is as follows:

CAPE RACE, Friday, Aug. 31.

Fifteen hundred Garibaldians had disembarked in Calabria, and were joined by 2,000 insurgents, with whom they retired to the mountains. Preparations continued for the defence of Naples.

Col. COSENZ, with 4,000 volunteers, had quitted Taomania, taking the direction of the mainland.

Fifteen hundred men with arms and tents, from Sardinia, had landed at Naples, but were compelled to re-embark.

It is asserted that two companies of dragoons have joined the insurgents.

The Austrian Marine Budget is to be increased 100,000,000 florins.

The English Cabinet agree to discontinue their negotiations for including Spain as one of the "Great Powers" of Europe.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce had passed resolutions against Mr. WILSON'S (Secretary for India) Currency scheme.

The Income Tax bill had passed the Commons.

Consols were quoted on the 22d at 93 for money, and 93⅛@93⅜ for account.

Illinois Central and New-York and Erie Securities had advanced.

The *Fulton* left Havre Aug. 21, and Cowes 22d at 4 P. M. She has 300 tons of merchandise and 225 passengers.

Passed, Aug. 23, at 11 A. M., off the Lizard, a steamer bound up the Channel, supposed to be the *Illinois* from New-York, for Southampton and Havre; 31st, at 11 A. M., lat. 52°, lon. 47°, brig *Paulita*, of Malaga, bound west.

LONDON MARKETS.

SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA and SALTPETRE were quiet. RICE and TALLOW firm.

Speech of Hon. A. H. Stephens of Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Sept. 1.

An immense audience of ladies and gentlemen assembled at the City Hall Park to-day to hear Hon. A. H. STEPHENS speak.

Mr. STEPHENS said he appeared reluctantly before the people, and only did so because he could not refuse the invitation of his old constituents. The signs of the times portend evil. Everything seems tending to national disruption and general anarchy. Whether this tendency was to be arrested depended on the virtue, intelligence and patriotism of the people of all parts of the country in the present great crisis. He was for DOUGLAS and JOHNSON, the regular nominees. Whether DOUGLAS received two-thirds of the electoral vote or not, according to the usages of the party he received the two-thirds vote of the Convention. The two-thirds rule was adopted upon parliamentary understanding, such as are provided by the Constitution to pass a law over the veto of the President. Any other construction is impracticable. Whether DOUGLAS got two hundred and twelve votes as asserted on one side, or one hundred and fifty-four, as alleged, on the other, he (DOUGLAS) received more than a two-thirds vote after the Seceders left. He (STEPHENS) supported the ticket because the candidates on it supported the time-honored platform of non-intervention, the only principle which can preserve the Union. The objections urged against DOUGLAS by the Seceders were, that he refused to say that it was the duty of Congress to do what they would not do themselves. DOUGLAS refused to say that it was the duty of Congress to pass laws to protect Slavery in the Territories; hence they oppose him and refuse to vote for such a law themselves. Mr. STEPHENS defended DOUGLAS against the charge that he would not yield to the decision of the Supreme Court, and said that DOUGLAS agreed with every principle decided in the DRED SCOTT case, but also insisted that the point, how far a Territorial Legislature might constitutionally regulate slavery, had not been decided. No case involving this principle had been before the Court. The position of DOUGLAS is that of perfect equality between the citizens of all the States with respect to the rights of person and property. Mr. DOUGLAS believed that a Territorial Legislature might, by a system of laws, virtually exclude slavery. He (STEPHENS) differed with Mr. DOUGLAS on this point, but it was a matter of no vital or essential importance, because if the majority of the people of a Territory opposed slavery it would not go there. He saw no injury to the South resulting from it. He believed slavery will go to the extent of the capacity for it, and that no law of Congress or a Territorial Legislature can extend it beyond this. He dwelt upon the Union and the importance of preserving it. It was the best Government of the world, or that had ever been established. If it fails, we shall never see its like again. He called on the patriots of all sections to unite to save it. The Union has enemies at the North and South, but he (STEPHENS) was not one of them. He knew Mr. BRECKINRIDGE'S ability and patriotism, and he would have sustained him had he been nominated by the Democratic Convention; but his present position divides the party, and increases the chances of the Republican candidate. He did not regard Mr. BRECKINRIDGE as a disunionist, but his running endangers the Union notwithstanding, and he has no chance of an election before the people.

Movements of Senator Douglas.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, Sept. 1.

Senator DOUGLAS was received and escorted to the St. Charles Hotel this morning. He afterwards addressed a vast crowd on Capitol Square. He reiterated non-intervention doctrines in the strongest sense, with apt local allusions. His supporters applauded, and all, with a few exceptions, listened attentively. He goes to Staunton in the morning.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 1.

A correspondent of the *Press* announces that Mr. DOUGLAS will soon proceed to Pennsylvania, and will address a meeting at Harrisburgh on the 7th; Reading on the 8th, and Philadelphia the same evening; thence, at Easton and other towns of the State. He will then return to New-York.

Acquittal of Joseph Oliver.

EASTON, Penn., Saturday, Sept. 1.

The jury in the case of JOSEPH OLIVER, indicted for the murder of JOHN PRETSINGER, after an absence of half an hour, brought in a verdict of not guilty this evening. PRETSINGER was a private watchman in a planing mill; he attacked JOSEPH OLIVER and ALFRED APPLE, on the morning of the 5th of July, with a gun; OLIVER wrenched the gun from his hands, and struck him over the head with the butt of it, killing him. The trial occupied six days. Much interest has been felt in the result of the trial. OLIVER'S family is highly respectable. The verdict gives general satisfaction.

Annual Statement of Movements of Cotton at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Sept. 1.

According to the annual cotton statement of the prices current, the export from New-Orleans for the year amounts to 2,214,000 bales, the value of which is not yet ascertained. The receipts for the year foot up 2,255,500 bales, the value of which is put down at $109,389,220. The average price for Middling for the year has been 10½c.@11c. Stock on Sept. 1, 25,000 bales.

Death of Mrs. Gen. Garland.

SARATOGA, Saturday, Sept. 1.

Mrs. GARLAND, wife of Gen. GARLAND of the United States Army, dropped dead in the street here last evening while walking with her daughter, the wife of Maj. DEAS. She had been in her usual health previously.

The Baltimore City Park.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Sept. 2.

LLOYD N. ROGERS peremptorily refused yesterday to deliver to the City Commissioners his Druid Hill estate, purchased for the City Park. He alleges that the security is illegal and insufficient. He was to get about half a million dollars for the property. It is supposed that a law-suit will ensue, and the City will endeavor to force him to give possession. The matter has caused great disappointment.

Sailing of the Powhatan for Vera Cruz.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Sept. 2.

The steam-frigate *Powhatan*, for Vera Cruz, passed Cape Island this afternoon.

Movements of Mr. Seward.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 1.

Mr. SEWARD arrived in this city to-day. There was no demonstration, and consequently no speech. Mr. SEWARD'S traveling party is a very pleasant one.

FROM THE BAHAMAS.

Arrival of the Karnak—The Wrecked American Slaver—Damage to American Shipping.

By the Cunard steamship *Karnak*, we have received files of the Nassau *Guardian* to the 25th ult.

A legal examination had been held at Nassau, in the case of the slaver, previously reported wrecked at Abaco. One witness testified that ALEXANDER SMITH, the supposed Captain, had told him that the Captain of the slaver died three days after the vessel left Africa, and that he them took charge of her; that after the vessel ran ashore Smith gave the wreckers permission to go on board and save the materials; and that he had offered $40,000 to any one who would convey him and his cargo (meaning the Africans) to Cotton Cay.

At the close of the examination, all the parties concerned in the slaver were committed to prison, there to await their trial at the meeting of the General Court in October next. One of the seamen belonging to the slaver, named ALLEN MACKALLEN, had died.

Twenty-one of the liberated Africans had enlisted in the First West India Regiment. All the rest had been distributed. "In their distribution," says the *Guardian*, "we believe that His Excellency the Governor has used his best endeavors for their future welfare."

The *Guardian*, describing the crowd of liberated Africans, says:

Apart from all the rest, there was a sable individual who appeared ill at ease. His eyes were generally shut, and his head had evidently been subjected to the action of fire. He neither joined "the gay and festive throng," nor was he moved by "concord of sweet sounds;"—even the tom-tom had no effect on *him*. There he sat, munching his mutton and rice, an outcast from his countrymen. Our curiosity was excited, and we inquired the reason of his strange appearance and isolated position. "Oh, he is the kidnapper!" was the reply. And it is stated that he, after having caught and sold a number of women and children, was at last captured himself and thrown into the fire by his country people.

The *Guardian* records the wreck of several American vessels. The ship *Wabash*, of Bath, Me., having sprung a leak on the 3d ult., the captain was compelled to run his vessel ashore on the Bahama Bank. A portion of the cargo, in a partially damaged state, had been brought to Nassau.

The ship *Liberty*, of New-York, from this port to Havana, ran ashore on the Moselle Bank on the 15th ult. She was got off by discharging cargo.

The bark *Indiana*, of and from Savannah, bound to Havana, was wrecked near Wood's Cay, Great Bahama, on the 11th ult. Her cargo, which was rice, was nearly all saved.

The schooner *Virginia*, of Taunton, Mass., from Philadelphia to Indianola, Texas, got ashore on the 7th ult. at Maternilla Reef, and was there burnt. Nothing saved. Captain and crew had reached Nassau.

Gas Fixtures.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
Corner of Prince-st.,

in addition to their large stock of rich goods, offer for sale a large assortment of Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures of every description, and of the newest styles,—both foreign and domestic manufacture.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1860.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av., and 29th-st., New-York.

The Sewing-Machine Election should be left to the Ladies!!!

40,000 votes already cast for the GROVER & BAKER, and the incoming majorities from all quarters attest their capacity and purpose to determine this election according to the real merits of the candidates.

Leather "pads," and "lock stitches" that are not locked, (however recommended by dearly-bought and loudly-trumpeted opinions of Committees, more skilled in making Fairs pay than in machine-sewing,) must give place to the

LADIES' ELECTED,
THE
GROVER & BAKER.

Evergreen Trees
SHOULD BE PLANTED
NOW,

while the ground is moist and before the September rains come.

Fresh green surroundings can thus be obtained for a house during the whole Winter.

Visitors can select themselves on the grounds, or for catalogues, apply to PARSONS & CO.,
Flushing, L. I.

Mr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Eureka Sewing Machines—Price $50,
Can now be purchased and paid for
IN WEEKLY OR MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS.
Office 493 Broadway. Clubs supplied. Agents wanted.

The fashion of the season in Gentlemen's Hats is now ready for inspection and sale.
N. ESPENSCHEID,
Manufacturer of Gents' Hats, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Dr. Riggs' Truss challenges comparison with any truss in the world. Specimens on hand which have been worn from six months to two years. Pamphlets gratis. Barclay-st., under the Astor House.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.
E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

MARRIED.

WEST—LINSEY.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 1, at his residence, by Rev. George L. Neide, Mr. CHARLES WEST, of Aberdeen, to Miss FRANCES LINSEY, of Raphoe, County Donegal, Ireland.

DIED.

LEWIS.—In this City, on First day morning, Sept. 2, CLARISSA LEWIS, wife of the late Philo Lewis, aged 69 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Stephen R. Titus, 152d-st., west of 10th av., Third day, 4th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in readiness to convey friends, wishing to attend, at corner of 59th-st. and 8th-av.

MCDONALD.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Sept. 2, after a lingering illness, THOMAS, son of Francis and Eleanor McDonald, aged 21 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 212 1st-av., this day, (Monday,) Sept. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HOFFMAN.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Sept. 2, of cholera infantum, EMILY AUGUSTA, only child of Joseph G. and Carrie A. Hoffman, aged 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, 3d inst., at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 37 Christopher-st.

MCDOUGALL.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 1, after a short and severe illness of paralysis of the brain, ELIZABETH, widow of William McDougall, and daughter of the late Dr. Davison, of Albany, aged 68 years.

The friends of the family, and those of her sons, William and Christian B. McDougall, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 125 Charles-st., corner of Greenwich-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

PARKER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 1, after a lingering illness, SARAH, wife of Thomas Parker, aged 85 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her son, Charles Parker, in Putnam, near Classon-av., Brooklyn, this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

BAKER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 30, Mrs. HELEN M. BAKER, daughter of the late P. N. Rust, Esq., of Syracuse, N. Y.

WALTER.—At Harlem, on Saturday, Sept. 1, ELLEN ROGERS, youngest daughter of James R. and Harriet A. Walter, aged 16 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, Sept. 4, from St. Andrew's Church, Harlem, at 12 o'clock M.

LORSCH.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Sunday, Sept. 2, THEODORE, son of Henry and Cecile Lorsch, aged 18 years and 9 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, this day, (Monday,) at 3 P. M., from the residence of A. Limburger, No. 29 Hudson-terrace, Hoboken, N. J.

JOURNEAY.—In Westfield, Staten Island, on Sunday, Sept. 2, at his residence, ALBERT JOURNEAY, Sr., in the 77th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 4th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Funeral services at St. Andrew's Church, Richmond, Staten Island. Carriages will be in attendance at the Eltingville Depôt on the arrival of 1:50 P. M. train from Vanderbilt Landing.

JACKSON.—On Saturday, Sept. 1, FRANCIS FLORANCE, infant son of Eugene J. and Corinna H. Jackson, aged 11 months and 3 days.

The New-Orleans and Philadelphia papers please copy.

O'CONNOR.—At Saratoga Springs, on Friday, Aug. 31, Mr. JOSEPH M. O'CONNOR, aged 28 years and 7 months.

His relatives and friends, also those of his brother, Charles O'Connor, and brother-in-law, Owen W. Brennan, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from No. 88 Elm-st., this (Monday) morning, at 10½ o'clock, to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where a solemn High Mass of Requiem will be celebrated for the repose of his soul.

BUNCE.—At Middletown Point, N. J., on Saturday, Sept. 1, ROBERT E. BU

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A neat tidy young girl, a situation as Chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or would take care of children, or make herself generally useful; wages not so much an object, as a good home; has good City reference. Call for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small family; no objection to go in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 70 North Moore-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE, &c.—Wanted, a situation by a young English woman, as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, or as cook, washer and ironer; good City references given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., a little west of Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., room No. 15.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable young woman; is a good cook and a first-rate baker; understands all kinds of pastries and desserts, and if required has no objection to take part of the washing. Can give satisfactory references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 135 Amity-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT ENGlish woman, a situation as cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuits; has good City reference. Can be seen at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker; has best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; will do the coarse washing; wages $9. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as first-class cook; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 105 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant English young woman, a situation as good cook, baker, &c., and an excellent laundress; would do general housework, or chamberwork, or waiting, or nurse and seamstress; is very willing and obliging to her employer; best of reference; no objection to country. A small girl wants a situation. Call at No. 149 9th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, laundress, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework, by a young woman, who is an excellent cook and a first-rate washer and ironer, and has good City reference. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman, a situation as cook; would have no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 489 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., Room No. 15.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young girl as a good plain cook and to assist in washing and ironing; has no objection to go as laundress; has the best City references; apply at No. 89 East 32d-st., third floor, front room, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS good plain cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 329 4th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron; can give the best of reference. Apply at No. 138 West 33d-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUAtions wanted by two respectable girls, one as cook; has no objection to assist in washing; thoroughly understands her business; the other as chambermaid, and to assist in washing if required; have always lived together, and would like to live so again; both are willing and obliging, and have the best of City reference. Call at No. 170 East 22d-st., for two days.

AS COOK—WAITRESS.—SITUATIONS wanted by two young women as above. Both thoroughly understand their business. Have the best of City references. Apply at No. 150 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A French dressmaker, lately from Paris, that can cut and fit in the latest style and fashion, work out by the day or week, and has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address JOSEPHINE, 34 East 11th-st.

AS LADY'S COMPANION.—A YOUNG WIDow, of agreeable manners and cultivated mind, in reduced circumstances, desires the position of companion to a lady; would like to travel South or West, or would take the sole charge of a gentleman's house. Address H. F. STILES, Philadelphia Post-office.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant Welch woman, a situation as first-class laundress; perfectly understands French fluting; has excellent City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS MAID OF ALL WORK.—WANTED, A situation by a smart, tidy, and well-recommended girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing, and general house work; is a good cook and baker, is first-rate washer and ironer, and will make herself generally useful; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 405 Broome-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS child's nurse, by a very respectable middle-aged Protestant woman, who understands the care of children of any age; can bring them up by hand, and is able to give the best of references as to character and capability. Inquire, for two days, at No. 53 West 21st-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as nurse, who has been in that capacity for many years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth and has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at the Lady's Depository, No. 876 Broadway, up stairs.

AS SEAMSTRESS—AN AMERICAN WOMAN wishes to engage to go out to sew, by the day, week or month; understands all kinds of family sewing, dressmaking or shirtmaking, or would take a permanent situation as seamstress and do light chamberwork in a genteel private family; understands her business perfectly. Can be seen at No. 222 West 18th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH seamstress, competent to do all kinds of family sewing—infants' clothing and ladies' morning-dresses, would wish to engage with a few private families to go out by the day. Call at No. 74 8th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the paper store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress, by a respectable girl in a private family; understands dressmaking; is a good plain sewer; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine. The best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 67 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS SERVANTS.—EMPLOYERS IN CITY AND country, particular in their selections of first-class female servants, consisting of English, Scotch, and German Protestants, and others, cannot fail to be suited by applying at the first-class female office, No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st. A lady in attendance. C. S.—These observe no effort is spared to secure the best and most reliable servants. Twelve smart Protestant girls wanted to-day for special situations now ready.

AS TRANSLATOR.—A LADY DESIRES EMployment as translator of French into English and vice versa. Address TRANSLATOR, Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as waitress, or to do chamberwork; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 329 4th-av.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable married woman, who has lost her baby, one week old, a baby to nurse at her own residence. Apply at No. 144 51st-st., between 2d and 3d avs. None need apply but respectable persons.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY'S Office, late Bible House, have removed to the spacious rooms in Clinton Hall, on Astor-place, extending through to 8th-st., near Broadway, where may be found a large assortment of first-class domestics, with investigated characters and qualifications. German and French help always on hand for City or country. The French and German languages spoken. Miss HELD, Matron.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES who wish to economise by employing good, faithful women and girls, are invited to call, or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from 5 to 15 years.

ALL FEMALES WANTING SITUATIONS should consult the advertising columns of the NEW-YORK SUN, where employment of every kind is offered to those out of place. PRICE ONE CENT PER COPY.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable man, who fully understands the above business; has lived several years with one family; an excellent hand at horses, and careful driver; has got the best of City reference from his last employer. Address a note to M. B., Box No. 106 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTed, situations as useful man and wife, by English Protestants; the man is a good coachman, gardener and farmer; the wife is a good cook, washer and ironer, also a dairy maid; are willing to make themselves useful. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation, as coachman and groom, by a respectable married man with no incumbrance; understands the management and the care of horses; is sober, honest and obliging; is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 169 West 25th-st., 3d floor, back room, till engaged.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A RESPECTable steady man, with undoubted references, desires a situation in the above capacity; will be found an excellent hand over horses, as regards care and management. No objection to go any distance in the country; will do his utmost to please. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., or address Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by an Englishman (single) as coachman and groom in a gentleman's family; is willing to make himself generally willing to his employer. Address W. R. J., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER, &c.—HOUSEKEEPER.—A young Protestant man and his wife want situations, the man as gardener and coachman, and the wife to do general housework or cook; good references if required. Call, for three days, (Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday,) at No. 173 10th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, by a single young man, a situation as gardener and coachman, who thoroughly understands the care and management of greenhouse plants and all kinds of vegetables, and also of horses, carriages and harness; is a good and careful driver; has good City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 22 4th-av. No objections to the country.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GROCERY CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN OF active habits, willing to work, and having six years' experience in a first-class grocery and wine trade as werk and salesman, desires a situation in a like business, where he can have active and steady employment. Satisfactory reference of character and ability. Address P., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A young man, to take charge of horses in the City or country, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address E. S., Box No. 191 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GROOM, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS groom and coachman, by a young man, a short time in this country; would make himself generally useful. Address D. R., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER.—A YOUNG MAN, 19 YEARS old, wishes a situation as porter in some wholesale or retail store; is willing to work and to devote his time towards his employer's interest; is well acquainted with the use of carpenter's tools if required, and can be highly recommended by his last employer, whom he worked for the last twelve months. Address T. J B., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS SALESMAN OR CORRESPONDING CLERK.—Wanted, by a young man, a situation as salesman or corresponding clerk in a wholesale importing or jobbing house where fair business capacity will be appreciated. Can give the most unexceptionable City references. Address M. R. T., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A steady man, as waiter in a private family; he understands his business in all its branches, and can give the best of City reference as to character and capability. Address for three days at 62 and 64 University-place.

AS WAITER.—WANTED A SITUATION IN A private family or boarding-house, by a steady experienced man with good City reference. Call on or address THOMAS, at No. 38 13th-st., west of 5th-av.

A YOUNG MAN OF 18, ACTIVE, HEALTHY and willing to work, wishes a place in some good business, mercantile or mechanical. His testimonials from his teachers and others are ample, and such as will gratify any person who looks carefully to the character and principles of his assistants. Address W. B. O., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

A MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED SITUATIONS by a young man and wife. (Scotch Protestants,) the man to take care of a garden, horse and carriage, and his wife to do general housework. Address O. P. A., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

ARTISANS AND LABORERS WILL FIND A complete directory to situations of all kinds in the advertising columns of the NEW-YORK SUN. Price one cent per copy; 6 cents a week.

HELP WANTED.

A BOOKKEEPER.—AN EXPERIENCED BOOKkeeper wanted; the best of qualifications, and references; in a wholesale Drug House in this city. Address box No. 2,019 Post-office, with full particulars.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY 18 YEARS OF AGE in an importing house of millinery goods; he must write a good hand and reside with his parents. Apply to No. 62 Walker-st., up stairs.

A CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A YOUNG GIRL about 14 years old to tend upon children and do plain sewing.; none need apply without good references at 44th-st., Albion-place, between the Bowery and 2nd av.

A COOK.—WANTED, A GOOD COOK, WASHER and ironer, for a family of four persons. The best of City references required. Wages $7 per month. Apply at No. 144 West 53d-st., near 8th-av. Call from 11 to 4 o'clock.

A MILLINER.—WANTED, A COMPETENT milliner to go South. Call at ARMSTRONG & BUTTERLY'S No. 94 Duane-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a respectable Protestant woman, accustomed to the care of children, who is a good plain sewer; good City references required. Apply at No. 28 West 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

A PORTER.—WANTED, A PORTER, WHO CAN come well recommended for honesty, sobriety and industry; wages $5 to $6 per week. Address K., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, AT NO. 17 EAST 33d-st., a first-class seamstress. No other need apply

HOUSEKEEPERS, NURSES, COOKS, LAUNdresses, waiting girls, chambermaids, seamstresses, and all other servants, can obtain the best and most permanent situations at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st. Our patrons are returning to the City, and places can be obtained without any delay.

ADVERTISING IN THE NEW-YORK SUN, with a daily circulation of 60,000 copies, is the surest means for obtaining female servants and operatives of all kinds.

AN EMPLOYER—WANTING MALE HELP OF any kind, should advertise in the NEW-YORK SUN, the people's paper, having a daily circulation of more than 60,000 copies.

SALESMAN WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE dry-goods store; one acquainted with the City trade preferred. Address SALESMAN, Box 751 Post-office.

PLATE-WORKERS.—WANTED, SIX GOOD stove-plate workers. NORTH, CHASE & NORTH, Philadelphia.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A FRENCH LADY, OF SEVERal years' experience in one of the largest schools in this City, wishes to form an engagement in a school to take the charge of the French department, or would give private lessons in French. References from the school where she has taught five years. Address M. O., Madison-square Post-office.

A LADY OF MUCH EXPERIENCE, COMpetent to instruct in Latin, French, the higher Mathematics and English branches, also in drawing, desires a situation as principal of a Seminary, or governess in a family. Satisfactory references given. Address, stating salary offered, &c., TEACHER, Box No. 302 Augusta Maine.

AS INTERPRETER, &c.—A YOUNG GENtleman, 18 years of age, desires a situation as interpreter of French and German, and to do the business of private secretary, if desired, with a gentleman intending to travel in Europe. The best of references as to character and qualifications can be given. Address D. R. N., Box No. 1,613 Post-Office.

TO TEACHERS.—FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE property, good will, &c., of a long-established boarding and day school for young gentlemen, within an hour's ride of this City, in a locality unsurpassed by any in the country for its beautiful scenery, healthful climate, and its many social and religious advantages. Address Box No. 168 *Times* Office, New-York.

AS SUPERINTENDENT.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young man as Agent or Superintendent in some manufacturing business. Any parties about opening an office in the City and wishing the services of a reliable person to conduct the same, will address M. H. O., stating business, location, &c., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

AS TUTOR.—AN EXPERIENCED COLLEGE graduate is ready for an engagement in an institution or private family. Locality indifferent. The English branches, French, (spoken,) German, Spanish, Italian languages and music taught. Address J. B. THOMPSON, No. 411 Broadway.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY DESIRES A SITUAtion to give tuition in English branches and French; would prefer the management and instruction of an entire family of male children, in which capacity she has had ample experience; unexceptionable references given and required. Address Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY WOULD like a situation as teacher in a private family, to teach the English branches, the French language (spoken) and instrumental and vocal music in all its branches, and in the above languages, with Italian. Address J. B. THOMPSON, No. 411 Broadway.

AS GOVERNESS.—A DAILY GOVERNESS, experienced in tuition, and with best of references, wishes a few pupils to instruct in English and French, at their residence or at her own. Apply to GOVERNESS, No. 1,145 Broadway, near 26th-st.

AS TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS had the advantage of European study and travel wishes to teach French classes, history and belles-lettres; liberal terms expected; references of the highest character. Address A. P. X., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

TEACHER WANTED.—WANTED, A LADY of large experience and ability to teach French in a first-class boarding-school in the City; she must speak English readily, as well as French. Address H., Madison-square Post-office, for one week.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, A POSITION AS teacher of Music and Painting in an Institute, by a lady who has taught these branches for many years. Address TEACHER, Brooklyn Post-office.

AN ENGLISH TEACHER.—WANTED, AT NO. 406 West 23d-st., a young lady to teach the English branches.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A. P. A. NEW-YORK LODGE NO. 3.—THE members of the above lodge are requested to meet at their rooms No. 179 Wooster-st., on WEDNESDAY MORNING, Sept. 5, to proceed to Newark, N. J., to celebrate the day by a procession and picnic. The members of the different lodges who are not going under their own banner are respectfully invited to accompany us. By order of the Lodge. JAMES WILSON, W. M.
JOHN C. WILEY, Rec. Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB meets at the rooms of the Institute, in the Cooper Building, on MONDAY, Sept. 3, 1860, at noon. Subjects—*Why Barns are more often Struck by Lightning than other Buildings, and a Preventive; Small Fruits; Corn; Potato Insects.* Ladies and strangers are always especially welcome. Admission is free to all.
H. MEIGS, Secretary.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE PERSONNE EXPERIMENTE DESIRE d'aller avec une famille en Californie, soit comme femme de chambre ou pour avoir soin d'un enfant. Elle a l'habitude de voyager parle bien Anglais; est Protestante: elle est bonne couturiere en robes, &c., &c., et soit bien blanchir le linge fin. Elle pout fournir les meilleurs recommendations et de la place dans la qu'elle est onze mois. Elle quitteras sa famille que pour une pour Californie. Elle est hors de la ville mois. Addresser par lettres, jusqu'a Septembre, No. 126 East 16th-st.

HOTELS.

MURRAY HILL HOUSE—CORNER OF 6TH-av. and 40th-st. The above house is now in complete repair for Fall and Winter business. Families and single persons returning from the country will do well by making this their first call before engaging board.
JOHN R. BOSTWICK, Proprietor.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—A GOOD TENEMENT, WITH ROOMS suitable to accommodate a few boarders, within the vicinity of New-York or Newburgh. Address L. P. FLACK, H. R. Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her school will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. A punctual attendance of her pupils is respectfully requested. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, No. 10 Gramercy Park, (East 20th-st.) Applications for the admission of pupils to her school can be made by letter until the 1st of September. After that date, Miss HAINES will be at home to attend to them in person.

SING SING FEMALE SEMINARY,

REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal,
Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York.
Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 18.
Circulars, with references, &c., at the bookstores of Carter, Lockwood and Randolph, or address the Principal, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY,

NO. 22 EAST 35TH-ST.

The Misses HOWLAND'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17, when a punctual attendance of their pupils is requested.

Circulars and further particulars may be obtained on application to the Principals, or at the book-store of Messrs. FRANCIS & CO., No. 554 Broadway.

MISS KENNEDY'S

PRIVATE CLASSES FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 33 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.,
Will open on the 14th of September. Miss Kennedy will also receive a limited number of young ladies as boarding pupils, and will be at home from the 1st of September. Circulars may be obtained at her residence, or will be forwarded to applicants, if desired.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
will be reopened at No. 43 East 21st-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs. M. will be at home after Sept. 1, and will be happy to meet any who desire to arrange with her for the education of their children or wards.

MRS. LEVERETT,

NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST.,
Will reopen her English and French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Circulars, stating terms and course of instruction, may be obtained at her residence.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

No. 60 West 33d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Pupils received at all ages and prepared for college or business pursuits.
JOHN ARRELL, A. M., Principal.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE,

AT UNION-SQUARE AND ON FIFTH-AVENUE,
Corner 34th-st.,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 13.
GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

Lexington-av., near 37th-st.
Term commences Sept. 10.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, NO. 309 WEST 22D-ST.—This school, conducted on the most approved German plan, aims at the harmonious development of all the faculties of the mind, the physical perfection and the moral well-being of its pupils. Numerous highly qualified teachers, native and foreign, employed in the English, German, French and Spanish departments. Boys prepared for business or College. Separate department for girls, in which plain and ornamental needlework are taught. Gymnasium superintended by competent gymnasts in both departments. There are a few vacancies for boarding pupils. Term begins Sept. 10. Circulars, giving very full particulars, may be obtained at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, at Westermann's, No. 440 Broadway, and at the Institute.
R. DULON, P. D.
H. GERCKE, P. D.

CLINTON INSTITUTE—NO. 136 (LATE NO. 93) West 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—This Institution, a select Classical and English School for boys, is now in its twentieth year of successful operation; has large, light, and well-ventilated rooms; able, faithful, and experienced teachers, who give the most assiduous care to the moral and physical well-being of their pupils, as well as to their intellectual advancement. Pupils are received at all ages, and advanced as fast as their health and intellectual development will allow, to an honorable entrance into college or business life. Opens for the season of 1860-1 on Monday, Sept. 3. Terms—From $6 to $20 per quarter. Circulars, with the most ample references, can be had at the Institute.
MIRON J. HAZLETT, Principal.
REV. H. M. SKRENBETZ, Prof. French and German.

$200.—THE BLOOMFIELD FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bloomfield, New-Jersey, will reopen on the 18th of September. This institution offers all the advantages of a thorough and systematic course of English education, combined with peculiar facilities for the study and practical acquisition of the French and other modern languages. French is the language of the family, but twelve young ladies can be received as boarders in the Institute, and they will enjoy the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Great care will be taken always to have a good table. Terms for board and tuition, including French, drawing, vocal music and calisthenics, $200 per annum.
Madame M. BALQUE, Principal.

CEDARCROFT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Near Boiling Spring, eight miles from Jersey City, by the Erie Railroad. HOWARD HINTON, A. M. Studies—Classics, French, German and English branches. Parents desirous of sending their sons to a healthy locality, removed from city and village influences, and of having them thoroughly instructed, are invited to visit Cedarcroft. A stage will meet the 4:30 P. M. depot Tuesdays and Fridays, on the arrival of the train leaving Jersey City at 2:35 P. M. References—President of Columbia College, Rector of Trinity Church, New-York, and present patrons. See circulars at Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway, or address the Principal, No. 10 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be opened again on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The Frenchman's Department (in which nothing but French is spoken) will be under the care of M. HENRI DELESCLUZE, a native of Paris, and a graduate of the University of Paris. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK will remain at the head of the Primary Department. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and Fricke's, No. 864 Broadway.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., No. 596 BROADway.—Schools supplied with competent teachers for any department. School furniture and pianos for sale at low rates. Accomplished teachers supplied with positions. Refer to Faculties of Rutgers and Amherst Colleges, Wm. Hall & Sons, Rev. D. C. Van Norman. Wanted, superior teachers of music, (piano and vocal,) ladies and gents; salaries $500 to $1,500. Also, teachers of military tactics. Apply immediately. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, N. Y.—The next term of this institution will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Application for admission may be made to the Principal, A. CRITTENDEN, Esq., Prof. EATON, or any of the Trustees. J. W. HARPER, Secretary.
Pupils from abroad will find ample accommodations in the family of Prof. Eaton, adjoining the Institute.

EVENING CLASSES AT THE NEW-YORK CITY MERCANTILE COLLEGE.—Classes in bookkeeping and penmanship will be open for the season at BRYANT, STRATTON & PACKARD'S Mercantile College, No. 18 Cooper Institute, THIS EVENING, Monday, Sept. 3, to continue in session to July 1, 1861. Day classes open continually. Call as above, or address for circular, S. S. PACKARD, Resident Principal.

MRS. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 143 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, will be reopened on Monday, September 10. After September 1st, Mrs. Duren will be at home, and will be happy to receive and confer with parents and guardians relative to the reception of pupils for the coming Academical year.

A CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL GIVE his personal attention to all pupils, old and young, who desire to excel in the art of penmanship. Lessons given at hours suiting the convenience of the pupil. Citizens and strangers will do well to embrace the present opportunity. New rooms, Nos. 921 and 923 Broadway, corner 21st-st. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

AT $5.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway will receive pupils this day and evening, at only $5 for a full course of Book-keeping, usual price $15. By his practical system, pupils learn more in ten lessons than in ten weeks with old text-book theories. Two seats vacant. Apply immediately.

THE MISSES AUBERT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies, No. 96 East 15th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 17. French classes from 9 to 12½ o'clock. English classes from 12 to 4. No pupils admitted after the first week. The primary department carefully organized and superintended. For German very little extra charge.

TO PRINCIPALS OF SCHOOLS.—FOR SALE—A good boarding and day school of sixty girls, on the Hudson River, near New-York. Terms, $350 cash. Possession given immediately. Inquire for PRINCIPAL, at Earl's Hotel, New-York, on the 1st and 3d days of September.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE AND ARTEAGA'S French Day and Boarding School, Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Clinton-place, reopens on TUESDAY, Sept. 4. Classical, Mathematical and Commercial Institute. The juvenile department is always under the special care of Madame Lespinasse.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 20 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Term begins Sept. 13. Circulars at Carter's, No. 630 Broadway, and after Sept. 6 at the school.

WILLIAM H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—Northeast corner of Broadway and 12th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411, Crowen's, No. 699, Legre's, No. 636 Broadway, and at the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st.

MADAME GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Female Institute will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10th, cor. Carlton and Greene-avs., Brooklyn. The number of pupils having increased, the building has been enlarged during the vacation, so as to meet all the wants of the school.

R. P. JENKS' SELECT SCHOOL FOR boys, No. 886 Broadway, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Circulars at R. LOCKWOOD & SON'S, No. 411 Broadway.

HOBART HALL, NO. 98 WEST THIRTYSEVENTH-ST., New-York, for the Christian education of young ladies, will open MONDAY, Sept. 17, 1860. Address Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF, Rector.

MONS. L. DE GRAND VAL'S FRENCH AND English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, N. J. Boarding pupils $200 per school year. Annual session begins Sept. 1.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; above that age, $150. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, the Principal. Location unsurpassed.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNIture.—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 680 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated Circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—LECTURE ROOM and church furniture manufactured by ROBERT PATON, No. 54 Grove-st., near Bleecker-st., New-York.

MISS SCHENKHERR, NO. 20 EAST 20TH-ST., will reopen her school on Monday, Sept. 17th.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, NO. 48 EAST 24TH-ST.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—The lessons for the sixth year will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 18. Classics, mathematics, Spanish, German, English studies, besides the French, which is the language of the school; 17 teachers. No money or pains spared to render this institution as complete as possible. Gymnastics and equitation. References, names of former pupils and their parents, &c., in circulars. There is a Primary Department.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

SELEC FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.
This school, under the direction of Mlle. ROSTAN, of Paris, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 18. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested, as the pupils will find it much for their advantage to be present the first day.
The course of instruction is thorough, comprehensive and systematic, and designed to combine an accomplished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to Music, Drawing and Painting, and all the classes are under the direction of able and accomplished professors and teachers.
A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family, and will be welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.
For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st.
Circulars sent if desired.

MRS. WILLIAMS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 20th-st., (near 5th-av.,)
Will reopen Sept. 17. A punctual attendance of the pupils is desired. Circulars may be obtained at Roe Lockwood & Son's, No. 411 Broadway, or on application at her residence.

MISS HAVENS
Will resume her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.
Her school circulars may be obtained at any time at her residence, No. 250 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts., at the bookstores of Messrs. Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway, and also of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.
Miss HAVENS will be at home after Sept. 1; previous to which date applications for the admission of pupils made to her by letter will receive her prompt attention.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.
The next academic year of this popular Seminary, delightfully situated on the banks of the Hudson, two hours' ride from the City, will begin on the 18th of September. Persons desirous of securing the advantages of the superior intellectual, moral and physical training of this institution, should apply immediately to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.
P. S.—The Annual Catalogue and Circular may be obtained of T. J. Crowen, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, A. S. Barnes & Co., John-st., or by addressing the Principals.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS
Respectfully inform parents and guardians that their English and French Boarding and Day School No. 54 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., will open Sept. 10. Chapel will form on the 17th. Professors have been carefully selected from the most distinguished talent in the City. Private classes from 2 to 4 P. M. Circulars may be obtained at the principal book and music stores, and at No. 54 West 11th-st., where all applications will receive immediate attention.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 5 East 31st-st.,
Will open on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after Sept. 1, previous to which date applications made to her by letter will receive prompt attention.

PROF. AGASSIZ' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
At Cambridge, will reopen on Thursday, the 27th of September. In addition to the usual instruction, a course of Lectures on English Literature will be given by Prof. James R. Lowell.

GLENMORE SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS, ON THE HUDSON.
References—Profs. Bache and Henry, Washington; Profs. Mahan and Bartlett, West Point, and others. Address, for circulars, B. F. GREENE, Director, &c., Glenmore, near Troy, N. Y.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I.
The next term of this Boarding-school for boys will begin Sept. 10. For circulars, &c., apply to E. A. FAIRCHILD.

FLUSHING FEMALE INSTITUTE.
Will be reopened Sept. 10. For circulars or other information apply to S. K. ROBERTS, Principal, Flushing, L. I.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
NO. 71 WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET, CORNER OF SIXTH-AVENUE,
Now in its forty-first year, reopens on Monday, Sept. 3, with every advantage for the education of youth in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, and all other departments of a complete school course. To meet urgent demands for increased accommodations, the school-building has been considerably enlarged during the Summer vacation. The Rector is assisted by twelve experienced teachers, and can thus insure to each scholar a due share of individual attention. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business.
Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and the New-York University, and to the following well-known parties, whose sons have been under the Rector's instruction: Rev. Drs. Ferris, Spencer, Butterfield and Phillips; Rev. Messrs. Summers, Jocelyn, Lillie, S. M. Isaacs, and C. K. Imbrie; Judge Fink, of Jersey City; Ex-Mayors Westervelt and Havemeyer; Gen. Ewen; Hon. J. Hosford Smith, Consul O. Toman Porte; Drs. E. H. Van Winkle, John Miller and Charles Hentschel; Messrs. R. R. Graham, S. Butterworth, Stephen P. Russel, William, M. Evarts, Peter S. Hoe, A. R. Walsh, James Marsh, A. B. Belknap, Charles N. Talbot, Robert Carter, Geo. H. Brodhead, &c.
Circulars, containing full particulars, may be had at the school. Parents who wish to place their sons where they will be under the necessity for change till they have finished their education, and to secure for them sound instruction, thorough mental discipline, and correct moral training, are invited to call.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Next term will open Sept. 26. Beautifully located on the slopes of the Palisades, opposite New-York, 45 minutes from the City. Circulars at No. 547 Broadway and 243 Pearl-st. Post-office address, Englewood Institute, New-York City.
J. A. FOWLER,
Rev. W. B. DWIGHT, } Principals.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA CO., N. Y.—Mme. Stephani, the celebrated vocalist, will have charge of the Vocalization; Profs. Martin and Wood of the Piano. Term opens Sept. 14. $40 per term of 14 weeks pays board and tuition. Write for a catalogue.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE & ARTEAGA'S French Day and Boarding School, No. 117, 119 and 121 Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs. This Classical, Mathematical and Commercial Institution will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 4. The Juvenile Department will be always under the especial care of Madame LESPINASSE.

MISS E. LENDRUM'S BOARDING AND

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT MORTIMER GRIFFIN & Co., Auctioneers.
AUCTION SALE
OF
MAGNIFICENT
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AND
WORKS OF ART,
The property of a family declining housekeeping,
On THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 10½ o'clock,
At the elegant residence No. 63 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.,
Consisting of Rosewood 7-octave Piano-forte,
Dining-room suites, covered in Brocade,
Statuary, Bronzes, Oil-paintings,
Rosewood Bookcase and Etageres,
Velvet Medallion Carpets,
Pier and Mantel Mirrors,
Chamber and Dining-room Furniture.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) SEPT. 3, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., near Wall:

Shares.		Shares.	
40	Citizens' Bank	$25	10 Am. Ex. Bank $100
40	East River Bank	25	5 City Insurance 70
20	Lorillard In.	25	40 Rutgers Ins 25
25	Lenox Insurance	25	1 North River Ins 25
40	Beekman In.	25	48 Equitable Ins 35
56	Chic. & N. W. R.	100	10 Market Insurance 100
40	Columbian Mar. ins.	100	230 Kings Co. Insurance 20
10	Home Insurance	100	10 Wash. M. Ins. Co. 100
64	N. Y. C. Stage Co.	25	50 Mer. M. Insurance 100
20	Commerce Ins.	100	20 Howard Insurance 50

3,000 Ohio and Miss. R. 2d Mtg. 7 ₰ cent Bonds.
3,000 Town of Fort Madison 8 ₰ Cent. Bonds.
9,000 Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad 1st M. 7 ₰ Cent. Bonds.
1,000 Flushing Railroad 1st M. 7 ₰ Cent. Bonds.
2,000 Chic. & N. Western R. 2d M. 6 ₰ Cent. Bonds.
10,000 Mount Vernon (Ill.) 1st M. Bonds.
Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Sept. 6. Regular Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange, as preferred. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., IRVING BUILDings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway. MONDAY MORNING, Sept. 3, at 10½ o'clock. LARGE and PEREMPTORY SALE of PAPERS and STATIONERY, comprising Fine, Superfine, and Extra Note, Letter, Cap and Blank Book Papers, and an extensive variety of Staple and Fancy Stationery; including Blank Books, Envelopes, &c., &c. Also, a choice Collection of Stereoscopic Views and Instruments. The whole well worthy the attention of buyers.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—THE PROPERTY BElonging to the Union Stage Association, of Tremont, Westchester County, New-York, consisting of horses stages, sleighs, harness, stables and lease of ground on which the stables are erected, will be sold by public auction, on TUESDAY, Sept. 4, 1860 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at Sutton's Hotel, Fremont, in the town of West Farms. Terms cash. JOS. L. PROSEUS,
Deputy-Sheriff.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, &c.—By J. S. H. BARTLETT, on TUESDAY, Sept. 4, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., a large assortment of white granite, common, painted and diptware, in lots for City and country dealers. Goods well packed for shipping.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c.
Bill on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until THURSDAY, Sept. 13, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," authorized by chap. 372, of the laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Aug. 9, 1860, for increasing the supply of Croton Water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.
The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1883.
The Proposals will state the amount of Stock desired and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.
On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain, for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the Stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.
Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Aug. 14, 1860.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE CO.—The subscribers to the Stock of this Company are hereby notified that the fourth instalment of twenty per cent. has this day been called for by resolution of the Board of Trustees, payable on or before the 6th September at the office of the Treasurer, WILLIAM H. NEWMAN, No. 78 Pearl-st.
FRANCIS M. FRENCH, President.
EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1860.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF THE COUPONS of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, (Eastern Division,) due July 1, 1858, are requested to call at the office of BARCLAY & LIVINGSTON, No. 24 Beaver-st., and are notified that the agreement in reference to these Coupons will be carried into effect on and after Sept. 3, 1860.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, NEW BOWery, corner of Chatham-square, open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 6 to 7 P. M. Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per cent. interest paid on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent on larger sums.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Sec. CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treas.

CORN EXCHANGE FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent., payable on demand. By order.
W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

NEW ISSUE OF SCRIP—THE NEW-YORK MUTUAL, 1860, now coming out, will be purchased by WM. C. GILMAN & SON,
No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

ARKANSAS STATE BONDS, UNION BANK of Florida Bonds, Texas Debt, bought. GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 50 Exchange-place. Room No. 15.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA —NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO—*United States Circuit Court.*—EDWIN LUDLOW, Trustee, &c., Complainant vs. THE CLINTON LINE RAILROAD COMPANY and P. LAVIN, Defendant.—In Chancery.—Pursuant to an alias order of sale to me directed, from the Court above, named, in the case above entitled, pending in said Court, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the public house, called the "Mansion House," in the village and town of Hudson, Summit County, Ohio, on the 11th day of October, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, the following described premises and property of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, situate, and being in the Counties of Summit, Portage, Geauga, and Trumbull, in the State aforesaid, viz.: the railroad of said Company, the right of way and land occupied thereby, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon, and all rails and other materials used thereon or provided therefor—the bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds and buildings thereon, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all other personal property, (including a quantity of stone, both dressed and undressed) of the Clinton Line Railroad Company; and all said Company's right thereto, and interest therein, together with the tolls, rent and income to be had or levied therefrom; and all franchises, rights and privileges of said Company to, or concerning the same.
The real estate and mixed property are appraised at seventy thousand dollars.
WM. COLLINS, Special Master, &c.
RANNEY BACKUS and NOBLE, and WORTHINGTON and MATTHEWS, Solicitors for Complainant.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 63 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1860.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of DE LAUNAY, ISELIN & CLARKE, is this day dissolved, Mr. ISELIN withdrawing in consequence of ill health. The outstanding business of the house will be settled by either of the partners.
VICTOR DE LAUNAY,
JOHN A. ISELIN,
WM. M. CLARKE.

The subscribers will continue the business under the firm of DE LAUNAY, CLARKE & CO., and have admitted as partner Mr. B. M. NEVERS, Jr., who will attend to the business of the Stock Exchange.
VICTOR DE LAUNAY,
WM. M. CLARKE.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of S. W. SMITH & CO. is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by S. W. SMITH, who is authorized to settle all accounts of the firm.
STEPHEN W. SMITH,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1860. LOWELL A. MASON.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. CHARLES LANIER has been admitted as a member of our firm.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1860.

VAPOR BATHS.—LET THE FACT BE KNOWN to the invalid that CARROLL'S Medicated Vapor, Sulphur and Iodine Baths, No. 36 Bleecker-st., between Broadway and Bowery, have proved for the past thirty-six years eminently successful in curing colds, rheumatism and cutaneous eruptions.

MEDICAL.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.
That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps; sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.
TRIESEMAR,
Protected by Patent—Official Seal of Great Britain, Diplome de Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Sallemance, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the *cause* or *disqualifications* for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery.—TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaiva and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.
Small cases.....$3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small.....9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium.....27
Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
NEW TREATMENT.
We call the especial attention of invalids and professional readers to the only reliable work on Spermatorrhœa, &c., published. "Dr. HAMMOND'S book is worth every one's owning."—*New-York Home Journal.* His System of Treatment clearly demonstrates that all affections of the Seminal, Nervous, Sexual and Urinary Organs can be treated with entire success, SAFELY and PROMPTLY, by mild and efficient means, without loss of time; being based upon strictly scientific principles, which renders failure impossible. Price $1, mailed free; small edition, 50 cents. Author's address, No. 856 Broadway, first floor, up stairs, New-York: from 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening. Consultation en Français.
ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.
LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.
GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway.
OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.
TRENTWITH, South 4th-st, Philadelphia.

A NEW DISCOVERY!!
For the retention and radical cure of HERNIA or RUPTURE, &c., "WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS and SUPPORTER." A GREAT IMPROVEMENT—CLEAN, LIGHT and PERFECTLY SURE TO HOLD. FEMALE SUPPORTERS on the same principle, applied at No. 25 Bond-st., New-York. Descriptive pamphlets gratis. LADIES' DEPARTMENT attended by a lady.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!—For diseases of the Bladder, Kidney, Gravel, Dropsy, &c., &c.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Debilitated Diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Nervous and Debilitated sufferers.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Loss of Memory, Loss of Power, Dimness of Vision, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves and Universal Lassitude of the muscular system.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all distressing ailments—Obstructions, Irregularities, Excess in married life, or early indiscretions, &c., and all diseases of the sexual organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause they may have originated, and no matter of how long standing.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is pleasant in its taste and odor, and immediate in action. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5 delivered to any address.
Depôt No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia.
D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 13 Park-row,
Agents for New-York.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LAHMONT'S New-York Adviser and Marriage-Guide upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Genito-urinary Diseases, Physiological Researches, &c. Fortieth edition. 400 pages, and about 100 engravings. Price $1. Mailed free by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase the Doctor's invaluable work, or consult him at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M., and Thursday evening from 7 to 9.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courier des Etas Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Essex Standard, Rahway Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.*

DR. R. COBBETT, OWING TO THE EXtension of Chambers-st., has removed from his old office, at No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance to No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the fullest confidence on all diseases of a private character. Thirty years in his present specialty enables him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Stictures, impotency, and seminal weakness treated after the most approved method. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University (Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London. To avoid mistakes, observe well the name and number. No charge unless perfectly cured. Hours, 8½ A. M. to 8½ P. M.

HOW TO CURE SECRET DISEASES.—
HOW TO CURE FEMALE COMPLAINTS.
HOW TO CURE ORGANIC WEAKNESS.
HOW TO CURE NERVOUS DISEASES, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND URINARY ORGANS.
See PATIENT'S GUIDE, containing advice and mode of cure, with
PLEASANT REMEDIES.
At little cost and no exposure.
Price 10 cents.
Sent by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., or mailed free on receipt of 4 postage stamps. Address Box No. 1,028 Philadelphia Post-office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that blackwell's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE FRIEND. Price $1 with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

GARDINER'S RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIA COMPOUND.—A permanent cure for rheumatism and neuralgia, has long been sought for and it is only now that a medicine has been discovered which is highly prized by those persons who have used it. It is also beneficial to scrofula and Salt Rheum. This magic exterminator is "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound." At wholesale by MACY & JENKINS, No. 67 Liberty-st., New York; for sale by MILHAU & SON, No. 183 Broadway, and apothecaries generally.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

DR. WARD'S BALM OF GILEAD—THE sovereign cure and sheet-anchor of hope in general debility, impotence, and those sad disorders of body and mind occasioned by early indiscreet practices, causing nervousness, headache, weakness of the back and limbs, failure of memory, dejection, averalon to society, eyes sunk and lustreless, departure of youthful appearance and vigor. Prepared and sold by Dr. WARD, office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases; 29 years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures; all who suffer from the maltreatment of medical pretenders, may rely on receiving honorable treatment. Dr. J. is a legally qualified physician and surgeon. Charges moderate.

DISEASES OF MEN, WOMEN AND CHILdren speedily and permanently cured, (without medicine,) after all other means have failed, by Dr. HELPS' VITALIZING MEDICATIONS and judicious application of Electricity. Charges moderate. Consultations free. Office and residence, No. 66 West 13th-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. SWARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR.—The greatest periodical remedy yet discovered, infallible for the removal of all obstructions and irregularities. Office No. 653 Broadway, up stairs, where ladies may consult Dr. WARD in confidence, daily, till 10 P. M.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1836, for the Preservation of Human Life. Private Consultation.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 2 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON,
REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON,
ROUND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON,
OVAL, HALF-OVAL AND HALF-ROUND IRON,
ANGLE AND T IRONS, WROUGHT-IRON BEAMS,
HORSE-SHOE IRON—PEARL, "A" BEST AND EXTRA HORSE-NAIL RODS—TYE, XLT and N BRANDS,
PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS

SHIPPING.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.
ATLANTIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.
TOUCHING AT ST. JOHNS, N. F.,
To land Passengers, and receive the Royal Mail and Government Dispatches
The Steamers comprising this Line have been approved by the Admiralty, and are the
NEW IRON SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS
CONNAUGHT.....4,400 tons burthen.
LEINSTER.....4,400 tons burthen.
MUNSTER.....4,400 tons burthen.
ULSTER.....4,400 tons burthen.
PARANA.....4,400 tons burthen.
The next departure from New-York will be on TUESDAY, Sept. 11,
From Pier No. 36 North River.
Rates of passage to any part of Ireland, on a Railway, and to the principal cities of England and Scotland:
First Class, $100, $90, and $75, according to stateroom accommodations. Third Class, $30, including cooked provisions.
And to St. Johns, N. F.: First Class, $35. Third Class, $20.
Children under 12 years half price; under one year free. Third Class passengers are required to furnish beds and tins.
Persons taking passage from New-York for the steamers sailing from Boston, will receive free passage from New-York to Boston.
The steamers of this Company have been constructed with the greatest care as regards safety and comfort, combined with model and propelling power, and are built with water-tight compartments. They are confidently expected to surpass, in speed and rough weather qualities, any vessels ever built, and are replete with elegancies and conveniences.
An experienced surgeon is attached to each ship. Persons wishing to send for their friends, can obtain return tickets at the following greatly reduced prices:
In third cabin, from Galway, $30. In third cabin, from any town in Ireland on a railway, $32 50. In third cabin, from the principal cities of England and Scotland, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 56 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
On SATURDAY Sept. 15th,
The United States Mail Steamship
FULTON
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will sail from pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Sept. 15th, at noon.
This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, enclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents,
No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail Oct. 13th.

DAILY LINE FOR
CAPE MAY
AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA
SANFORD LINE STEAMSHIPS,
From Pier No. 14 North River.
At 5 o'clock P. M., Sunday excepted.
Steamers BOSTON,
DELAWARE
and KENNEBEC.
Goods forwarded South and West free of Commission.
THROUGH IN TWENTY HOURS.
FREDERICK PERKINS, Agent.

STEAMER OF SEPT. 8.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP
VANDERBILT,
Capt. P. E. LEFEVRE,
Will sail from Pier No. 4, North River, New-York, at noon on SATURDAY, Sept. 8, with mails, passengers and specie for England and France.
PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin.....$120 | Second Cabin.....$60
Third Cabin, to Havre..35 | To Southampton.....30
And to Cowes, $10 extra.
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.
The steamship ILLINOIS sails Sept. 22.

STEAMER OF OCTOBER 6.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail steamship
ADRIATIC,
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will sail from the foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, October 6, with mails, passengers, and specie, for the above ports.
For freight or passage, apply at the office of the North Atlantic Steamship Company, Room No. 4, No. 56 Wall-st.
H. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now Building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, Sept. 5.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York Wednesday, Sept. 12.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston Wednesday, Sept. 19.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, Sept. 26.
EUROPA, Moodie, leave Boston Wednesday, Oct. 3.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, Oct. 10.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, jewelry, specie, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF
LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:
WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JNO. J. BOYD.
WEST POINT, SWITZERLAND, PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA,
Making, together with others, a ship every five days.
The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.
T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. Send or call for circular. Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application. If by letter inclose a postage stamp, to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and Southside Railroads for LYNCHBURG, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through rates furnished at Pier No. 12 North River.
Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., calling at Old Point Comfort, to land passengers.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every ATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk, 7 cents per foot: to City Point, 8 cents, and to Richmond, 9 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10.
Excursion tickets to Norfolk and back, $13; to Petersburg or Richmond, $15.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. JOHN A. POST, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, Sept. 6, at 4 P. M.
Passage to Savannah, with accommodations unequaled, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75. Mobile, $36; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $29 75; Knoxville, $26; Chattanooga, $25; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50, including carriage fare in Savannah.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway
The MOUNT VERNON succeeds on Saturday, Sept. 8.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, No. 376 Grand-st., N. Y., and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of Teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $8; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $25; platina, $30; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quarts. bone, silver and tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARance of the MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 436 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, has removed to No. 50 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM Y. FRENCH, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 553 Grand-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September, next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of March, 1860. JANE R. FRENCH, Administratrix.
m6-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BEEBE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Leander Ross, No. 84 Pearl-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 18, 1860.
LEANDER ROSS, Executor,
20f-law6mM* JANE BEEBE, Executrix.

LOAN OFFICES.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED HOUSE OF J. B. & J. SIMPSON,
Founded 1822,
Nos. 25 Chatham-st. and 19 North William-st.,
Continue to Loan money in sums to suit, on
PERSONAL PROPERTY, DIAMONDS,
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MACHINE CUT CORKS OF EVERY KIND, Manufactured and for sale low. Cut true and smooth, and in every style of straight and taper, well worth the attention of bottlers. Corkwood, jar corks, &c., at the factory, No. 43 Centre-st. S. W. SMITH.

STEAMBOATS.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.
FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Sept. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING will run daily, Sundays excepted. Leave Flushing at 7:45, 11 A. M., and 3 P. M.; leave Fulton-Market slip at 9:30 A. M., and 1 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. Sunday Schools, pic-nics and excursion parties taken at reduced rates on application to the undersigned at Fulton Wharf, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., daily.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

NO DUST. NO COAL GAS.
FOR MAMAKONECK, NEW-ROCHELLE, CITY ISLAND, WHITESTONE AND THROGG'S NECK, (Zerega's Dock.)—Fare only 25 cents.—The swift steamer ISLAND CITY leaves James-slip every day at 4 P. M. No dust—no coal gas.

AUGUST, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, BRANCH PORT AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. COLLINS, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River.
The LAURA will connect with this boat for Little Silver and Ocean Port.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE BRANCH PORT.		
Mon.,	Aug. 20,	4½ P. M.	Mon.,	Aug. 20,	6½ A. M.
Tues.,	Aug. 21,	11½ A. M.	Tues.,	Aug. 21,	6½ A. M.
Wed.,	Aug. 22,	12 M.	Wed.,	Aug. 22,	6½ A. M.
Thurs.,	Aug. 23,	1 P. M.	Thurs.,	Aug. 23,	6½ A. M.
Friday,	Aug. 24,	2 P. M.	Friday,	Aug. 24,	9 A. M.
Sat.,	25, connect	9½ A. M.	Sat.,	25, connect	9½ A. M.
Sund.,	Aug. 26,	9 A. M.	Sat.,	Aug. 26,	2½ P. M.
Mond.,	Aug. 27,	3½ P. M.	Mon.,	27, connect	7½ A. M.
Wed.,	Aug. 29,	3 P. M.	Mon.,	Aug. 27,	10½ A. M.
Thurs.,	Aug. 30,	3 P. M.	Wed.,	Aug. 29,	7 A. M.
Friday,	Aug. 31,	3 P. M.	Thurs.,	Aug. 30,	7 A. M.
Sat.,	Sept. 1,	connect	Friday,	Aug. 31,	7 A. M.
		8 A. M.	Sat.,	Sept. 1,	connect
Mon.,	Sept. 3,	7 A. M.			8 A. M.
			Mon.,	Sept. 3,	7 A. M.
			Mon.,	Sept. 3,	3½ P. M.

Fare, 35 cents. Local river fare, 10 cents.

AUGUST, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PT. WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN, AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.
The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean House and Long Branch.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Thurs.,	Aug. 30,	7 A. M.	Thurs.,	Aug. 30,	2½ P. M.
Friday,	A

INTERNATIONAL HORSE FAIR.

Arrangements at Watertown—Disappointments of the first day, &c.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Thursday, Aug., 30, 1860.

The First International Horse Fair, on the Black River Park Grounds at this place, opened yesterday, under circumstances which seemed somewhat inauspicious, and it was greatly feared that the Fair would prove a failure, as regards the calling out of a great crowd; for on the first day, though the show of horses was of a very high order, the display of spectators was diminutive in the extreme, and as fast as the quarters didn't rattle into the cash-box as anticipated, just so fast the hopes of the managers fell. The first night closed on a somewhat long-faced crowd of gentlemen-possessors of crack horses. So far as I could see, about every man present on Wednesday had a horse on exhibition.

There were reasons for this state of things, and I will state them for the benefit of those who love fair play, as Americans generally are supposed to, since the day when Mr. HEENAN failed to get possession of that inestimable "jewel" at the hands of the English roughs. It seems that the managers of this Fair had advertised quite extensively that several celebrated horses would be here—among others, *Patchen*, *Flora Temple*, *Ethan Allen* and *Brown Dick*. But on Wednesday it was found that of these promised celebrities only one—*Ethan Allen*—was on hand. *Brown Dick's* absence was explained by the fact that he is lame. But what of the other two? Around this town and the adjoining villages on Wednesday morning went a card, (so headed, though it was a big handbill) signed by Mr. WALTZEMEYER, the owner of *Patchen*, stating that whereas, &c., &c., it had been advertised that *Patchen* would trot at a certain Horse Fair to be held at Watertown, he (WALTER MEYER) felt called upon to say to the public that it was not true, as *Patchen* was matched to trot with *Flora Temple* at Boston on Tuesday, and "this, of itself" would prevent his distinguished presence at Watertown. "Here," in the language of Mr. WELLER, "was a go!" The public opened its eyes. No *Patchen*, no *Flora!* "It's a humbug," said the public; "it's a stag-race operation." So the public staid at home. Not to make too long a talk about it, this, it is but just to say that the owner of *Ethan Allen* is ready to make a sworn affidavit that WALTZEMEYER agreed to be at Watertown with *Patchen*; Mr. A. M. HARRIS, a Watertowner, who was deputized to see WALTZEMEYER, and saw him, and got his promise, is ready to make a similar affidavit. In short, it is a clear case of double-dealing on the part of the owner of *Patchen*, backed by one C. JAYWELL, of Watertown, having the clear intent to injure the great International Horse Fair.

But it didn't do it. No; for though the attendance on the first day was so slim, that of the second day made amends for it. The true state of affairs had got abroad; the "Card" of Mr. WALTZEMEYER was invited to go to grass; and on Thursday afternoon the crowd was immense).

The opening of the Fair, on Wednesday, consisted of a grand cavalcade of all the horses entered. They made a fine show, the procession being a half a mile long, and not a second-rate horse in it from first to last. The thoroughbred horses, roadster stallions, stallions for general use, and draft stallions, were examined by the Judges during the day; and at 4 o'clock there was a test of speed by matched trotting horses; but in the utter absence of enthusiasm, and under the heavy cloud that seemed to hang over the affair, I had no heart to "take notes."

To-day, as I have already hinted, the scene has changed. The morning opened bright as the wedding-day of Spring and Summer, and at a very early hour there came streaming past the quiet cottage where your correspondent has taken up his headquarters, (near the Fair grounds,) a continuous procession of carriages, growing thicker hour by hour; and, with pencil trimmed and heart elate, I presently proceeded to the grounds. The Black River Park grounds comprise forty-four acres of level and handsome land, lying on the southern shore of the Black River, to the west of Watertown, on the edge of the village. The course is a mile long, and one of the finest course I have ever seen away from New-York—level, smooth, free from dust, excellent every way. There are stands erected, capable of accommodating 3,000 people, with a two-story stand for judges and reporters, that will hold a hundred. The rise, with a large dining-hall and the President's office, comprise all the buildings there are, on the ground. The Secretary's office is several rods from the River Park grounds, on the grounds of the Jefferson County Agricultural Society. The scene from the Reporters' stand was very animated, as the day crept on and the crowd waxed large. Crinoline was represented in its loveliest forms, in the stand opposite, and every color of the rainbow marked the lively mass—lively with fluttering fans, waving parasols, sparkling eyes, etc., etc., (vide Jenkins for further particulars). My attention was attracted by a fine-looking man in spectacles on a beautiful horse; it was Brigadier-General S. D. HUSBANDWORD, banker, railroader and chief Marshal of this occasion. He is aided by ten assistants. Beside these, there is a large and efficient police force, under the captaincy of a large and efficient officer—Deputy-Sheriff FAILING, who is bigger around the waist than the biggest pumpkin ever exhibited at a State Fair, and large enough to put the Giant Baby to shame. Jolly FAILING—no wonder his efforts were so successful in the preservation of order for (paradoxical as it looks) they were un-FAILING. As a contrast to the burly police-officer, I noticed on the stand among the ladies an Episcopal clergyman who, like a sensible man, seems to understand the difference between a horse fair for premiums and a horse race for purses.

Gen. T. R. PRATT, the President, with a big bell in his hand, (for he is a Bell-man, I believe,) rung in the cavalcade of horses and riders at 10 o'clock. The procession was decidedly the finest I ever saw. The most experienced judges agree with me that there never was seen, at Springfield or elsewhere, a procession so fine as this, containing so many really good horses. The procession was headed by Gen. HUNGERFORD, followed by the Black River Corps Cornet Band, (a fine band of 16 pieces,) and the horses afterward. At the head of these was the most magnificent four-year old stallion that I ever beheld—a horse which would have suited SHAKESPEARE—power and grace in every movement, 17 hands in height, and weighing 1,600 pounds. It was an Oldenburgh horse, owned by C. H. SPRAGUE, and the highest and heaviest horse on the ground. Another horse that attracted my attention by his grace and surpassing beauty, was a bay stallion named *Hambletonian Fitz Henry*. But I presently found that specification in such an array was quite out of the question; the splendid steeds that danced past, touching the ground like creatures made of thistle-down, yet with strength in every motion, were so uniform in their excellence that I could not draw comparisons. On referring subsequently to the Secretary's books, I was struck with the great number of horses of sixteen and sixteen and a half hands high—this being the height of at least two-thirds of all the horses entered. Enthusiasm has run high to-day. The beautiful animals have had frequent tests of speed, and at the close of the day all trotting horses entered were required to show speed at the same time. The people have cheered themselves hoarse, and my ears are still ringing with the "noise and confusion." Large numbers of guests are here from distant parts, and very many from Canada. Of these and other matters, more to-morrow. S.

Closing Day—The Procession—Horses, their Speed, &c.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 1, 1860.

The "Great International Horse Fair," on the Black River Park grounds, came to a close last evening. It has been, indeed, a show, the like of which is seldom seen; for, though there were present few horses of national celebrity, the uniform high order of excellence among the animals on exhibition has been such as to win high admiration from the crowds of visitors in attendance. The procession of the last day included something over two hundred and fifty horses, scarcely one of which but was worthy of remark. They were from St. Lawrence, Lewis and Jefferson Counties mostly, though Canada was quite well represented, and Onondaga, Oneida, Oswego, &c., contributed specimens of their best "flesh." Every intelligent reader of the TIMES, who is at all conversant with "horse matters," is aware that, even without any aid, the three counties first mentioned above could turn out an array of horse-flesh sufficient for a noteworthy fair; for the horses raised in this section are known to bring sometimes the most extraordinary prices in the horse markets of the large American cities, as well as in Europe. The splendid span of horses from Lewis County, for which LEWIS NAPOLEON paid such a fabulous price, will perhaps be remembered.

As the procession passed by I noted some of the mention-worthy as to name. There *Tippoo Sultan* and *Princess* paraded together peaceably; there *Black Jim* and *White Swan* occupied a common level; there *Crazy Jane* and *Tom Jefferson* met on terms of equality; there *Ed. Forrest* and *Nellie Gray* suggested tragedy and poetry; the *Tempest* forgot to ruffle the feathers of the *Peacock*; while rampant Brooklas men and men enthusiastic for Doudridge forgot their differences and looked admiringly on the beauties of *Black Flora* and *Black Blucher*, and *Black Warrior* and *Black Jim*, nor lisped a word of politics, though beneath their very noses might have been seen a flag fluttering in the breeze, bearing the names of LINCOLN and HAMLIN. The horses present, not raised in Jefferson, Lewis, or St. Lawrence, hailed from Canada, Vermont, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, and among their respected sires we remember were such familiar names as those of the *Messenger*, *Blucher*, *Black Hawk*, *Morgan*, *Hunter*, *Duroc*, and *Hambletonian* breeds, while some were of Indian and Spanish descent.

The address was delivered by Hon. A. B. JAMES, of Ogdensburgh, Gov. BANKS having telegraphed, at the latest moment that he could not meet his engagement. Mr. JAMES gave an exceedingly able and interesting address, considering its nearly impromptu character, and talked learnedly of the history, origin, breeds, peculiarities and excellencies of the horse, as well as furnished several valuable bits of advice to those who heard him, respecting the treatment of "man's faithful ally and willing slave." I am sorry you cannot give me space to report his speech at length. It was heartily applauded, and a rousing "aye" responded to the motion tendering the orator a vote of thanks.

Previous to the address, Gen. T. R. PRATT, President of the Association, gave a clear and comprehensive explanation of the misunderstanding that had arisen between the officers of the Association and the owner of *Patchen*, by which that horse (as well as *Flora Temple*) was kept away from the Fair. The enthusiastic applause which arose on all hands, showed Gen. PRATT that his explanation was satisfactory, and that the spectators sympathized with, and blamed not, the managers of the Fair. Though it is perhaps a laudable curiosity on the part of the horse-amateurs, that they should desire to see these two famous horses, still, in your correspondent's opinion, no two horses living could have compensated by their presence for the absence of the splendid array of horse-flesh which has been exhibited here. *Patchens* and *Flora Temples* make races; but they do not make Horse Fairs. Their absence, therefore, in no wise affects the importance of this show *as a Fair*. We can see celebrated horses, and fine trotting and running, on Long Island at home, often during the year, but we can see but very seldom such a Fair as this has been. As the first International Fair held in the State, its importance is great, and if there is that improvement at future shows, that belongs to American progressiveness, we shall have here, a few years hence, an annual exhibition, beside which, the National Horse Show may well look to its laurels.

In the matter of trotting and running, *Ethan Allen* has made here very nearly as good time as he ever made anywhere—that is to say, 2:25¼—his best known time having been 2:24, a difference of *about* a second.

Last evening there was a torch-light parade of the LINCOLN and HAMLIN Wide-Awakes, on the spacious "public square" of this beautiful village, which was "pleasant to behold." The evening previous the Black River Corps Cornet Band gave a promenade concert at Washington Hall. These evening performances constituted pleasant *addenda* to the fair proper.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FATAL RESULT OF A BAR-ROOM BRAWL.—The circumstances relating to the decease of DANIEL HORRIGAN, a native of Ireland, 20 years of age, who was fatally injured on the night of the 20th ult., during the progress of a fight between a number of persons, in the bar-room of AUGUSTUS FENDAGO, corner of West and Cedar-streets, were investigated on Saturday by Coroner O'KEEFE. Much testimony was taken, but it was of so contradictory a character, that the jury were unable to determine at whose hands the deceased had received his injuries. His brother PATRICK HORRIGAN, deposed that the fracas grew out of a dispute between LORENZO STEVENS, one of the bar-keepers, and the deceased, with reference to the price of the drinks, and that STEVENS struck him on the face with a bottle and afterwards followed him to the street and threw empty bottles at him. Subsequently STEVENS ran away. FREDERICK HYNE, another of the bar-keepers in the saloon in question, testified that deceased commenced the fight by throwing a tumbler at STEVENS, who returned the blow with his fist. THOS. ENRIGHT then came in to drink, and deceased turned upon and struck him with a bottle, knocking him down. FRANK ENRIGHT, brother of THOMAS, interfered at this stage of the fight, and gave deceased a severe beating. Deceased then crawled out into the street. Several witnesses deposed that STEVENS was not present when HORRIGAN was injured. Upon the arrival of the police THOMAS ENRIGHT and deceased were taken to the New-York Hospital. The former soon recovered sufficiently to leave the institution, but HORRIGAN, whose skull was found to be fractured, died on Friday night. Notwithstanding the fact that the jury failed to implicate any person as the perpetrator of the violence which caused HORRIGAN's death, Coroner O'KEEFE deemed it proper to detain STEVENS, the bar-keeper, to await the action of the Grand Jury, and to issue a warrant for the arrest of FRANK ENRIGHT.

ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—A passenger who arrived by the Express train, which left Albany at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, informs us that a serious and probably fatal accident befel the engineer. The train had arrived within the limits of the City, and was proceeding at a slow speed, when the engineer, wishing to look at something in the rear of the train, stepped backwards for the purpose of putting his head outside of the engine window. Unfortunately, he stepped too far, and before he could recover himself, fell to the pavement, alighting on his head, the concussion of the fall rendering him insensible. The train was stopped as soon as it possibly could be, and was backed to the spot where the unfortunate man was lying, and he was immediately taken on board the cars. It was found that his forehead was dreadfully gashed, and one of his eyes seriously injured. On reaching the depôt every attention was immediately given to him. It was most fortunate that the train was going so slow at the time, or instant death must have ensued from such a fall. It seems almost miraculous that he should have escaped falling under the wheels.

REOPENING OF CITY CHURCHES.—With the advent of Autumn has terminated the Summer vacation of our City churches, and though numbers of our church-going citizens still linger at the watering-places, country residences, or old homesteads, the re-opening of no less than twenty sanctuaries yesterday was signalized by a very full attendance. The streets presented quite an unusually busy appearance with the crowd of worshipers who thronged them, while the overflowing cars afforded another evidence of the insufficiency of our City railroads. Among the churches reopened yesterday were the Madison-square Presbyterian; Stuyvesant-square St. George's; Thirteenth-street Presbyterian; Broome-street Central Presbyterian; Bleecker-street Universalist; Church of the Messiah, Broadway; Fourteenth-street Scotch Presbyterian; Mercer-street Presbyterian; First Presbyterian, Fifth-avenue; Church of the Mediator, Lexington-avenue; Christ Church, Murray Hill; Methodist Protestant Church, Attorney-street; Christian Chapel, Seventeenth-street; South Congregational, South Brooklyn; New-England Congregational, Williamsburgh; Church on the Heights, South Brooklyn; First Independent Society, Brooklyn. Most of these have been cleaned thoroughly and repaired.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—The September term of this Court will commence to-day, with the largest calendar of cases to be tried, known in its entire history. In the months of July and August, no bail cases are disposed of, and only the lighter prison cases. Recorder BERNARD, at the last term, sentenced more than one hundred prisoners in five days, who were either convicted or pleaded guilty. Notwithstanding, within three weeks of that term, the prison list shows that the cells of the Tombs contain no less than 165 inmates, as follows: grand larceny, 56; forgery, 18; felonious assault, 14; false pretences, 7; burglary, 33; bigamy, 2; murder, 9; highway robbery, 6; arson 7; receiving stolen goods, 3; bastardy, 1; abandonment, 6; felony, 2; kidnapping, 1. Total, 165. In addition to this formidable list, the number of persons charged with offences, indicted, or not yet indicted, but at large on bail, swells the list to 632. Of this number, 206 are classified as violation of the Sunday laws, and of these, 155 have not been indicted hitherto. The next Grand Jury may take cognizance of them. That crime is largely on the increase in the City, notwithstanding the efforts of the Recorder, and his associate Judge, for its repression, is undeniable, there being no less than nine cases of murder, five, six of grand larceny, thirty-three of burglary, eighteen of forgery, and six of robbery in the first degree, (on the highway,) now awaiting disposition.

END OF THE DOG WAR.—On Friday at midnight, the crusade carried on since the early part of June by the municipal authorities against Jowler and Towser, was brought to a close, and a truce was agreed upon until June, 1861, when the war will, in all probability, be renewed. During the period of active hostilities 5,860 canines have been sacrificed, the cost of the ceremonies to the City being about $3,000, which is nearly $2,000 less than the cost of last year's war. The diminution is, however, accounted for by the fact that a dog this year would only fetch 25 cents, be he Newfoundland or cur; while last year they were rated at 50 cents per head. The expense above noted includes the fitting up of the barge for the reception of the victims, also the salaries of the superintendent, book-keeper and two attendants.

ANOTHER VICTIM TO BURNING FLUID.—Mrs. CAROLINE BEYDEN, residing at No. 201 East Twenty-first-street, attempted to fill a lighted fluid-lamp on Saturday evening. Her carelessness resulted in an explosion, and instantly her dress was in a blaze. She ran to her bed, upon which her two little children lay asleep, for the purpose of using the counterpane to extinguish the flames. Unfortunately she fell exhausted before her intention was accomplished, and the bed-clothes ignited from her burning dress. The other occupants of the house discovered her in an insensible condition, and raised an alarm of fire, which was promptly responded to by Engine Co. No. 51, by whom the flames were subdued. The poor woman, however, was beyond the reach of human aid, and soon afterwards died. One of her children was also severely burned, and is at present under treatment at Bellevue Hospital. Coroner GAMBLE yesterday held an inquest upon the remains of Mrs. BEYDEN, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts.

CHANGES ON THE FLUSHING ROUTE.—Next to the travel to Harlem by the river boats *Sylvan Grove* and *Sylvan Shore*, that to and from Flushing and Astoria, by the steamers *Mattano*, *Flushing* and *Enoch Dean*, is perhaps larger than to any other places out of the City, the last-named steamers generally landing about a thousand persons every morning at Fulton Market-slip, and carrying home an equal number on their evening trips, the majority going and returning by the cars from Hunter's Point. One of the two boats hitherto employed by the Flushing, College Point and New-York Ferry Company—the *Enoch Dean*—is now to be withdrawn, and from Sept. 1 the steamer *Flushing* only will run, leaving Flushing at 7¼ A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M., and New-York at 9½ A. M., 1 P. M., and 6 P. M. The only change in the time-table of the steamer *Mattano*, which connects with the railroad, is in the last trip from New-York, which will be 6 o'clock, P. M., instead of 7, as heretofore.

FIRES.—A fire occurred about 11 o'clock on Saturday night in HILL's daguerrean saloon, on the fifth floor of No. 354 Bowery, under circumstances which gave ground to the supposition that it was the work of design, a lighted lamp having been found in the midst of a pile of rubbish. The flames were extinguished by the Police ere much damage had resulted....At 9 o'clock yesterday morning a bed took fire through the carelessness of an occupant of a room at No. 325 Rivington-street. A Policeman passing by ran in and succeded in putting out the flames....At 6:50 last evening the piazza on the fifth floor of the tenement house No. 145 Thompson-street, took fire in consequence of a lighted match having been carelessly thrown upon the awning from the premises of MICHAEL GOLDEN. Damage not exceeding $5 was done; uninsured....At 8:17 yesterday morning there was an alarm given for the Eighth District, and at 12:15 another was struck for the Second, both of which proved to be false.

MASS MEETING OF GERMAN REPUBLICANS.—On Saturday evening a large number of German residents of the Sixth Congressional District, comprising the Eleventh, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Wards, held a mass meeting at No. 169 Houston-street, corner of Allen, to organize themselves into a Republican Campaign Club. The meeting was called to order by Mr. ARNOLD A. RENSON, and organized by electing Mr. STEINBRENNER, of the Eleventh Ward, President. The assemblage was then addressed by Dr. A. DOUAS, one of the editors of the *New-Yorker Demokrat*; SAMUEL TSCHIENER, SCHWAB, from TEXAS, LAMBERT, and Mr. THOS. LITTLE. Mr. MCDONNELL sang a Republican campaign song, in which he was enthusiastically assisted by those present.

DEATHS FROM VARIOUS CAUSES.—An unknown man, apparently a vagrant, was found dead, on Saturday morning, in WESTERVELT's shipyard. The body was removed to the Eleventh Precinct Station-house, where an inquest, held by Coroner GAMBLE, demonstrated that death had been produced by natural causes....The same Coroner held an inquest upon the body of THOMAS MARKS, aged 2 years, who was instantly killed in consequence of having accidentally fallen from a fifth-story window at the residence of his parents, No. 265 Avenue A....MICHAEL SLAVIN, *alias* Big Mike, a laborer, was drowned on Saturday at the Hartford steamboat pier, it is said, by falling from the gang-plank of the steamboat *John Brooks*, just before her departure. As the necessary witnesses cannot be procured until the steamer returns to the City, the Coroner's investigation has been postponed until that time.

THE CASE OF FALCONER THE STREET PREACHER.—EDWARD FALCONER, the street preacher and temperance lecturer, who has achieved fame by frequent collisions with the Police, was arrested as usual yesterday, for discoursing without a license to a heterogeneous audience from the steps of the City Hall. He was taken before Justice STEERS, who required him to furnish bail to answer any charge the Corporation-Attorney might make against him.

A LAD DROWNED.—Yesterday afternoon a little boy, named FREDERICK LEONARD, residing with his parents at No. 114 St. Mark's-place, fell into the water at the foot of Seventy-first-street, E. R., and was drowned. The body was not recovered.

SUICIDE OF A DERANGED MAN.—On Saturday afternoon, a man named HENRY SMALLEY, while laboring under an attack of insanity, jumped into the water at the dock foot of Hammond-street, and was drowned. His body has not yet been recovered.

The Murder of Mrs. Cole.

ARREST OF THE PHYSICIAN WHO IS SAID TO HAVE POISONED HER.

A little over a year ago, Mrs. SOLOMON COLE, wife of a well-to-do farmer, of the town of Wantage, Sussex County, New-Jersey, died under circumstances which afforded ground for the suspicion that she had been murdered in order to obtain a considerable sum of money, for which, a short time previous to her demise, her life had been insured. The case excited a great deal of interest at the time, on account of the social position of the parties implicated in the matter, and the fearful developments of the depth of degradation to which a lust for gold would lead persons of apparent respectability. From the published statements of the affair, it appeared that a few weeks before the anticipated confinement of deceased, COLE was induced by one DAVID D. WICKHAM, a practicing physician, residing at Hamburgh, a place ten miles distant from Wantage, to insure his wife's life in a New-York Company, for which the doctor acted as agent. An agreement was entered upon by which COLE was to pay the first instalment of the premium, after which, WICKHAM was to pay the annual interest. If, however, Mrs. COLE died during her confinement, then the insurance money was to be divided equally between the husband and the physician, who also had engaged to attend her during her illness. WICKHAM happened to be absent from the county when Mrs. COLE was taken sick, and another physician attended her until after the fifth day from the birth of her child, when he resigned his charge, apparently under favorable circumstances, to the care of the accused. Almost immediately after the administration of a mixture, which WICKHAM had prepared for her, the poor woman was thrown into convulsions, and her death soon resulted. Notwithstanding her sudden decease, no suspicion attached to WICKHAM until some days subsequent to the funeral, when it became known that he had entered a claim for the insurance upon Mrs. COLE's life, in accordance with the arrangement adverted to. The matter having been canvassed, it was finally decided to exhume the body and hold a *post-mortem* examination, which demonstrated, upon the chemical analysis of the contents of the stomach and intestines by Dr. DORÉMUS, that the woman's death had been produced by strychnine. An inquest was held, and the jury rendered a verdict implicating both COLE and the doctor. The accused were arrested, and the husband was tried for the murder, but the evidence would not sustain the charge, and he was acquitted. Meanwhile Dr. WICKHAM had been placed under heavy bonds to answer, but he escaped from the custody of the officer who was conveying him to prison, and managed to elude pursuit. Diligent search has since been made for him, and a reward of $500 was offered by the New-Jersey authorities for his apprehension, but no trace of him was obtained until Saturday afternoon, when he was arrested by Officer NIVEN, of the Second Precinct. The prisoner was seen in Chatham-street, walking with his wife, by Mr. W. C. WARDELL, No. 22 Beekman-street, who formerly resided in Sussex County and was perfectly familiar with the appearance of the fugitive. Mr. WARDELL at once communicated with the policeman, and WICKHAM was taken into custody. He was conducted to the Station-house, where at first he persisted in denying his identity, asserting that his name was JAMES LAMONT, and that he had just returned from Europe. Being confronted, however, with several persons who were acquainted with him at his former residence, he remarked, "It is no use; I may as well own up," and unfastening his vest, displayed the name of DAVID D. WICKHAM upon his shirt. He expresses his willingness to return to New-Jersey with the officer, without awaiting the formality of a requisition, and he will be taken to Sussex County to-day.

The Central Park Saturday Concerts.

LARGE GATHERING OF THE PEOPLE.

The second concert of the season was given in Central Park on Saturday afternoon, and drew a much larger audience than that of the Saturday previous. There were not less than 3,000 people collected on the Mall and the adjacent grounds, at least one half of whom were ladies. All the seats beneath the two big tents were occupied at an early hour, and those who arrived later were obliged to seek a resting-place on the steps of the terrace, or on the rising knoll at the east of the Mall. Large numbers, particularly of the male sex, preferred to take the music standing, or rather walking, and under the pretence of looking for a seat, availed themselves of the opportunity to take an individual and collective survey of the female beauty and loveliness of the entire audience. The result must have been highly satisfactory, for it was a general subject of remark that the audience combined more of female beauty, of intelligence, of dress, and of that undefined word called "respectability," than any out-door collection of the same size ever seen in New-York. The gay carriages of the wealthy, the aristocratic, the luxurious, or the lazy, halted, one after another, as they rolled past the Mall, to catch the "voluptuous swell" of the music, until at one time not less than a hundred steeds were dancing and pawing the earth to the music of Dodworth's band. The more romantically inclined, to whom the enchantment of music, like that of mountains, lies in the distance, rambled off to the "Ramble," where, reclining upon the grass, they drank in the floating echoes as they "began and died upon the gentle wind." Each one enjoyed himself in his own way, and all were entertained, delighted, enchanted. Even the Hamburg swans seemed to forget the death of their companions when they heard the sweet strains of Fatherland and the notes of the great German composers sailing in the upper air, and as they came floating down the lake towards the mall, with their snow-white bosoms "rising graceful o'er the wave," they bent their necks in courtesy and apparent thankfulness to the Park Commissioners for their joy of the entertainment. The Central Park concerts, judging from the manner in which they have been received thus far, are destined to become one of the institutions, and not the least popular one of Manhattan Island. The programme of Saturday comprised the "Overture Due D'Olone," "Andante and Polonaise," "Last Rose of Summer," "March der Tannhauser," selections from the "Huguenots," "Daisy Medley," "Overture Stradella," "Hungarian March," selections from "Masaniello," "Bell Brandon," &c. The band comprised twenty-five pieces, under the direction of HARVEY B. DODWORTH.

Police Reports.

NONE SO POOR TO DO HER REVERENCE.

The Countess Donna Pedro, otherwise known by the plebeian patronymic of Sarah Jane Corkery, whose arrest and examination on a charge of having defrauded Mr. William Grigg and other reputable people by royal representations, based upon falsehood, has been duly chronicled, was on Saturday fully committed for trial by Justice CONNOLLY, and now pines in prison because of her inability to procure a bondsman. Her bail has been fixed at $500, and she considers it strange that no gallant knight will advance the paltry amount to confer upon her a boon of such magnitude. Miss Corkery indignantly denies the allegations that have been made against her, and hints at most astounding revelations which will be made when her case shall be brought to trial. She says that her life has been an eventful one; that she has travveled a great deal, and numbers among her acquaintances many of the most prominent characters of the present age. Her main hope of relief from the condition in which she finds herself placed is to have her "strange, eventful history" dramatized and represented to a New-York audience, herself acting the part which in reality she has performed. Wide-awake managers will take heed and avail themselves of this tide in the lady's affairs, which possibly may lead to a fortune for all concerned.

A VICTIM TO VANITY.

Celia Gallagher, a smart, tidy, Irish girl, about 18 years of age, was committed yesterday by Justice CONNOLLY to answer a charge of having stolen a quantity of ladies' wearing apparel, belonging to Mrs. Uzal P. Baker, of No. 52 East Thirty-first street. Celia had been employed as a chambermaid in the family of the complainant, and a day or two since, finding it impossible to resist any longer a temptation to dress as finely as her mistress, she appropriated some of the latter's garments, valued in the aggregate at $100, and clandestinely left the house. Officer Smiley, of the Sixteenth Precinct, arrested the vain young woman, and succeeded in recovering a part of the property, which she confessed to having stolen.

NECROMANCY AT FAULT.

Officer Smith, of the Fifteenth Precinct, on Saturday apprehended Sarah Williams, a young woman, who, until within a recent period, had lived in the family of Prof. Anderson, the Wizard of the North, at No. 38 Ninth-street, on a charge of absconding from her service-place with $500 worth of jewelry, belonging to the daughter of her employer. No trace of the property could be found; Sarah having emphatically disclaimed any knowledge of it, and the Wizard, even with the aid of the police, finding the "black art" powerless to effect its restitution. Justice CONNOLLY, nevertheless, committed the accused pending the result of further developments.

A POLICEMAN BADLY BEATEN.

Officer Van Vechten, of the first Precinct, was called upon on Saturday afternoon to arrest an Irishman, named Thomas Hughes, who was conducting himself in a disorderly manner. On the way to the Station-house the prisoner turned upon his custodian and struck him several violent blows with his fist, after which he wrenched the club from his hands and gave him a terrible beating. Van Vechten's cries attracted assistance, and the ruffian was soon secured. Yesterday he was taken before Justice KELLY, who committed him to answer in default of $500 bail.

POCKETING HIS LOSS.

An abandoned character, known as Jenny Lewis, was apprehended by Officer Ryan, of the First Ward, on suspicion of having robbed Mr. Martin Raynor, residing in Gold-street, Brooklyn, of a pocket-book containing valuable papers and $75 in cash. The prisoner was taken before Justice KELLY, but her victim preferred to let the matter drop, rather than subject himself to the publicity a prosecution of the case would entail, and Jenny was discharged, apparently much gratified at the turn affairs had taken.

SUCCESSFUL BURGLARS.

The liquor-store of William Walsh, on the first floor of the tenement house No. 173 First-avenue, was broken into on Saturday night, and clothing valued at $56, besides several dollars in copper coin, were carried away. The boot and shoe store No. 100 Sixth-street, was also visited by burglars on the same night, and robbed of about $80 worth of goods. In either case no clue to the thieves has been obtained.

REARREST OF THOS. COLGAN.

Thomas Colgan, of the ship *Chase*, who was discharged from arrest on the original complaint of revolt and mutiny, was on Saturday rearrested and held for examination on the charge of assaulting one of the officers with a dangerous weapon.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT COIN.

Joseph Salla and Ratte Ylario, who were arrested recently for passing counterfeit coin, were brought up for examination on Saturday, before United States Commissioner NEWTON, and committed for trial.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Recent Homicide—Verdict of the Jury.

On Friday afternoon, Coroner MURPHY, of the Eastern District, held an inquest on the body of JOSEPH BEBON, who died that day from the effect of wounds inflicted by his son, JOSEPH BEBON, Jr., on the 19th inst. Dr. JOHN A. BRADY was the first witness examined. He testified that he was called to see the deceased thirteen days previously; that he found three wounds on the left arm, from the loss of blood from which deceased was much prostrated; that he bandaged the wounds and prescribed treatment for the patient. The witness described the progress of the case until Monday last, when the wounds were in course of healing. He said that when he called to see the patient on Friday he found him dead; was told that he died of bleeding at about half-past one that morning. He gave it as his opinion that the deceased got out of bed during the night, and in so doing reopened the wounds, and that a fatal bleeding resulted. He believed death was caused by the wounds described, which were inflicted by a sharp instrument driven into the arm.

Stephanie Bebon, the wife of deceased and stepmother of the prisoner, was sworn. She described the difficulty on the 19th, between deceased, and the prisoner and his wife and Joseph Guenther; The latter were in an adjoing house; the prisoner and his wife came toward the house of deceased; that Margaret Beron, wife of the prisoner used abusive language toward witness; that deceased caught Margaret by the arm and was remonstrating with her, when prisoner struck him three times; that deceased struck prisoner in the face, and the latter then ran away; that deceased was taken to Dr. Weismandel's, bleeding profusely and fainting; that he was subsequently taken home and Dr. Brady called to attend him; that her husband never arose from his bed on the night of his death; that a previous difficulty occurred between deceased and the prisoner which resulted in the latter being turned out of the house by the former.

Martin Beremps and *Joseph Guenther* corroborated the last witness.

Christina Broad, for the defence, described the affray differently from the other witnesses, stating that deceased struck Margaret. Her evidence was conflicting and contradictory.

The inquest was then adjourned until Saturday afternoon, when, after the examination of other witnesses, the jury found a verdict "that the prisoner should be sent before the Grand Jury." He was committed to answer. Young BEBON, his wife and infant child, were present during the proceedings.

BURGLARIES AT EAST NEW-YORK—SINGULAR CASE.—One week ago Thursday night, the house of WM. M. HYDE, at East New-York, was entered by a burglar and robbed of clothing worth $50; and on the same night the house of Rev. CHARLES CLEVELAND, Rector of the Episcopal Church of East New-York, was entered and robbed of between $400 and $500 worth of clothing and jewelry. A servant girl was arrested on suspicion, but subsequently discharged for want of evidence. On the night after the burglary, WILLIAM GARBUTT, a painter residing at East New-York, was married by Rev. Mr. CLEVELAND to a young woman of the place. On Monday night succeeding there was a wedding party at the house of the bride's father. A person present saw on the table a silver cup bearing the name of "WM. M. HYDE," and communicated the fact to the police. On Friday morning last Rev. Mr. CLEVELAND, on passing GARBUTT's house, saw some linen and other articles hanging on the clothes-line which he recognized as his own. With these facts in their possession, the police examined the premises and found a portion of the property, and pawn-tickets for a quantity pledged in Canal-street, New-York. Officer LATINVILLE, of the Fifth Precinct, soon after arrested GARBUTT on the return of the latter from New-York. On the way to the Station-house, in a Broadway car, the prisoner attacked the officer, knocked him down and made a desperate effort to escape. The officer, after a violent struggle and the free use of the butt of his pistol, as he had no club, succeeded in securing GARBUTT, who was locked up.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The public schools of the city reopen to-day, after the summer vacation. During the recess the heating apparatus of various buildings has been examined and repaired. No. 8 is undergoing repairs, and will be ready for occupancy in the latter part of October. An area of forty-four square feet has been added, and the cost of the whole improvement will be about $10,000. Two new school houses, Nos. 13 and 27, are in progress of erection. The former will accommodate 1,250 scholars, and cost $30,000. The latter will accommodate 1,000 scholars, and cost $20,000.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—The Fourth Precinct Police have received information of the mysterious disappearance of a young girl, who lived with her grandmother, the latter keeping a candy-store on Myrtle-avenue. She was sent to New-York on Tuesday last to pay a bill at a store in Division-street. She paid the bill, but since that time her friends have had no information concerning her.

GRAND-STREET RAILROAD.—To-day the work of laying track of the Grand-street Railroad will be commenced. The road will be finished to Bushwick avenue in about six weeks.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 Fifth-avenue. At all other hours he is at his private hospital, where every comfort of domestic life is provided for those who require the more important operations, or careful dietetic treatment.

[Advertisement.]

TRUE FRIENDSHIP.—What is it? Read the new Illustrated Self-Instructor in Phrenology, where you will find it fully defined on scientific principles. May be had at No. 308 Broadway, where FOWLER & WELLS give charts, and full written descriptions of character daily, pointing out the various callings or pursuits, to which each person is best adapted.

[Advertisement.]

Kind words never blister the tongue or lips, but none save those who understand the constitution of the human mind are able to govern themselves on all occasions. Phrenology correctly understood and applied enables all to restrain angry passions. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, give Phrenological Examinations with advice daily.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY.
No. 707 Broadway.
PHOTOGRAPHS, IVORYTYPES,
MINIATURES IN OIL AND DAGUERREOTYPES.

[Advertisement.]

A good appetite, vigorous digestion, pure blood, regular bowels, sound and refreshing sleep, a clear mind and genial temper, are the happy effects of the use of HOLLOWAY's celebrated Vegetable Pills.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURES.—Dealers and others are invited to call at our great depôt for Gas Fixtures. A large stock of new patterns now on hand. WARNER, PECK & CO., Manufactures, No. 579 Broadway.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Sept. 1—6 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged, at $5 25 for extra State, $6 75 for favorite double extra City brands. WHEAT—Market opened with an upward tendency and active demand, but closed with less inquiry at the holders' views; sales 12,000 bush. Red Winter, at $1 25½; 4,500 bush. White, at $1 32; 6,000 bush. No. 1 Chicago Spring, at $1 16; 2,000 bush No. 2 do., at $1 12½; 1,000 bush do., at $1 14; 24,000 bush do., including 8,000 bush., to arrive, on private terms, and 11,000 bush. No. 1 Milwaukee Club, at $1 20. CORN advanced 2c; sales 10,300 bush No. 1 Illinois, at 58c. Other Grains quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS weaker on Grain; Flour 35c., Wheat, 11½c.@12c.; Corn, 11c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—11,000 bushels Wheat,